The Bee.

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ARMSTRONG & CLARKE

MASONIC TEMPLE BLOCK

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An Endless Variety of Table Supplies for

A Royal Sunday Dinner!

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WE DINE YOU!
WE FEAST YOU!

With the choicest quality and highest grade of goods that the markets of the world produce, and at prices that are constantly being reduced to the minimum between producer and consumer.

Franco-American Soups, per can	35
" " " per doz	3 75
" " " per doz by case	3 50
Pickled Oysters, ½ pt glass	25
Pickled Lobsters, ½ pt glass	28
" " 1 pt glass	40
Pickled Clams, ½ pt glass	30
Dunbar's Shrimps, per can	25
Salmon Steak, best, per can	30
White Fish Tomato Sauce, 2-lb cans	20
" " " 1-lb cans	15
Bulk Olives, per qt	30
Shrewsbury Mayonnaise, pts	50
" " ½ pts	30
Durkee's Salad Dressing, small	25
Durkee's Salad Dressing, large	45
Barton & Guestier's Olive Oil, qts	70
" " pts	38
French Mushrooms, per can	18
R & R Plum Pudding, 1-lb cans	25
" " " 2-lb cans	45
" " " 3-lb cans	70
R & R Plum Pudding Sauce, 1-lb cans	20
Fruit Pudding, per pkg	10
Cocoanut Pudding, per pkg	10
Pontet Canet Claret, qts per doz	12 00
" " pts per doz	12 00
Zinfandel Claret, qts per doz	6 00
" " pts per doz	3 00
Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne, qts pr case	31 00
" " pts "	33 00
Moet & Chandon's White Seal Champagne, qts per case	29 50
Moet & Chandon's White Seal Champagne, pts per case	31 50
Marshalka Cigars, per box	4 00
Mandheling Java Coffee, roasted per lb	38

If you have not received our Sept. 1st Price List, call for one at our store or send us your address.

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Armstrong & Clarke.

And Inspect Our Stock of

FURNITURE

Before placing your orders. We can unquestionably save you money—there is no doubt of that. Give us a few moments of your time and we will readily convince you. Our assortment is unusually large, and comprises the newest and neatest things to be found—be wise.

BE WISE

THE CONANT BROS.' FURNITURE CO.

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THE HEART OF THE CITY

Draper & Nugent's

Mammoth Furniture Store!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, and House Furnishings!

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Everybody Buys of Us on Our Easy Payment System.

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AND ENLARGING.

A specialty of nice work and low prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

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314 OAK ST., NEAR SUMMIT.

IF YOU WANT GOOD WORK DONE AT REASONABLE RATES CONSULT

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SURPRISING!

How much some people lose by not buying their Diamonds of us.

Roulet & Armstrong, 341 Summit St

Over Strasburger's.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES of our own manufacture, at lowest prices; Wooden and Willow ware; Hammocks and Croquet Sets, Baskets of every variety, Rattan and Reed Rocking Chairs, Boys' Express Wagons, Velocipedes, etc., etc.

DUNSCOMB & CO., 510 & 512 Summit St.

OUR NORMAL

Condition of prices on Wall Paper will soon commence. Come while its cheap.

Allen & Parkhurst.

IN THE BEE TO-DAY.

WEATHER.

Forecast for Western New York—Local showers; fair on Saturday; northerly winds; cooler Saturday morning, followed by rising temperature Saturday.

For Ohio—Local showers to-day, fair Saturday; cooler, except in extreme northwest portion stationary temperature.

For Indiana, Illinois and Lower Michigan—Fair and warmer Saturday; southerly winds.

For Wisconsin—Warmer, fair and southerly winds.

For Upper Michigan—Fair; southerly winds; warmer in eastern, stationary temperature in western portion.

Local indications for the next 24 hours from 3 p. m.: stationary temperature, fair weather, followed by warmer. Northerly winds.

LOCAL.

The local political pot.
Various railroad items.
Belle Stevenson acquitted.
Labor day and the banks.
Work of council committees.
Toledo tinware classification.
Excursion business for the season.
That labor request to Mr. Griffin.
This week and next at the theatres.
Looking at the battle of Gettysburg.
Sunday-school convention to-morrow.
Reunion of the Sixty-seventh O. V. I.
Last night's meeting of the gas trustees.
Among the toilers; program for Labor day.
Suit against Sylvania's missing treasurer.
Reduction in east bound percentages on local railroads.

UNITED STATES.

New guns for the government.
Secretary Blaine's condition.
World's fair Sunday closing movement.
Train held up by robbers in California.
Mrs. Harrison mad at Collector Fassett.
Rumor of the recall of Minister Pat Egan.
Sensational scenes in Tennessee legislature.
Pennsylvania democratic platform adopted.
Secretary Ryan refuses to incorporate the big water trust.
Blaine has not said whether or not he will be a candidate for president.

FOREIGN

Russian affairs.
Military maneuvers in Europe.
Killing of prisoners at Grenada.
Bread famine imminent in London.
Balmaceda coming to the United States.
Embargo on American pork raised by Germany.

HELD UP BY ROBBERS.

An Express Train Stopped in California.

A Detective Killed But no Booty Secured--A Bomb Exploded by the Maurauders Scared Them Away.

San Francisco, Sept. 4.—The Los Angeles express was held up by two masked men a few miles south of Modesto, at 8:45 last night.

The robbers boarded the train at Ceres and compelled Engineer Neff and Fireman Wallace to extinguish the headlight and fill the boiler with water.

They then made them get down and go to the express car and ordered it opened. Conductor Roche and Brakemen Fox were in the front car and they at once went out on the platform and looked out of the east side of the car.

At sight of the conductor's lantern one of the robbers called out for them to go back, firing a shot at them. The conductor set his lantern back and fired two shots at the robbers.

The conductor at once went back into the car and sought Detective Lew Harris, of Los Angeles, and Detective Lawson, who chanced to be on the train. Harris got out of the car on the west side and walked toward where the robbers, who had gone over to that side of the express car, were. When about two car lengths from the express car Harris opened fire with a revolver.

The robbers returned the fire, firing three shots, all of which took effect, hitting Harris in the neck and over the left eye. Meanwhile the robbers were compelling Engineer Neff to hold a torch while Fireman Wallace worked at the door.

They called several times to the express messenger and his assistant, Charles, to open the door and come out, claiming that they would not hurt them, but they refused to open the door.

A bomb was exploded against the door, shattering the beams and making an opening large enough for them to enter through, but the shooting by Harrison and also shots fired during the affray by Brakeman Fox evidently scared them off, as they left without securing any treasure.

Harris was taken to Merced, where he is dying. As soon as news of the attempted robbery reached Merced a special train started for the scene, bearing officers and a posse of 60 men, who are now in pursuit. Officers have also started from Tulare, Modesto, Merced and Lathrop.

THE POPE PROTESTS.

London, Sept. 4.—In commenting upon the Dardanelles question, the Post protests against the idea that the powers desire to make English play the role of a dupe. Continuing, the Post declares that if any change is necessary in the present situation it must be effected by the concerted action of the nations interested.

It is certain, it adds, that England will continue to protest against the passage of the Dardanelles by Russian war vessels treaty obligations have been violated.

TEN WHEELS,

A few screws, springs, jewels, etc., may make a watch, but to make a TIME PIECE of this watch requires the skilled adjuster and watchmaker. Our new watches are ALL carefully overhauled, re-oiled and timed before given to the customer.

Our stock is VERY LARGE and varied, and we can demonstrate the fact that our prices are the LOWEST in the CITY.

J. J. FREEMAN.

JUST RECEIVED!

A LARGE INVOICE OF

Ladies' and Children's Cloaks and Jackets!

ALL STYLES AND SIZES.

C. A. HARLEY & CO.

IS HE RECALLED?

Minister Egan Ordered to Return.

The Chilian Minister to be Investigated.

The President for Political Reasons

Dislikes to Dismiss Him at This Time.

Egan Said to Have Feathered His Nest, and is in Very Bad Odor -- Has Disgraced the Nation.

Washington, Sept. 4.—It is stated that Minister Egan has received telegraphic instructions to report to the state department in person at the earliest possible opportunity.

He has not been recalled, it is said, but his presence is desired in Washington so that the department may be fully advised as to the exact condition of affairs in Chili.

There was a rumor this morning that he had been recalled.

It was stated that the president had instructed Acting Secretary of State Wharton to at once cable him to turn over the legation to the secretary and return by the first steamer.

Mr Wharton, when asked about it, said that it was not true that he had been instructed by the president to recall Mr. Egan. He did not believe such a step had been taken either by the president or Mr. Elaine.

It would be a most unusual course for either the president or the secretary of state to cable a minister directly, without notifying the state department of what had been done.

The president is of course kept fully informed by Mr. Wharton regarding affairs, and the rumors which have been constantly in circulation affecting Mr. Egan have caused Mr. Harrison considerable uneasiness.

It is not likely, however, that Mr. Egan is in any immediate danger of losing his diplomatic head.

Until the congressionalists have formed a government which is proved to the satisfaction of the president is the choice of the people of Chili this country will not be called upon to officially recognize the new government. But, when the government is formed, recognition will follow, and one of the first acts of this government in connection therewith will be the according of a new minister to Chili.

All the powers will have to reaccredit their minister, because the ministers presented their letters to and were received by President Balmaceda, and with a change of government it will be for the new party in power to say whether the minister is persona grata.

If at that time the newly elected president of Chili should intimate to this government that Mr. Egan is unacceptable to them Mr. Egan will not be reappointed, as the wish of the foreign government, to whom the minister is to be accredited, is always sufficient.

However, the congressionalists should raise no objection before Mr. Egan is entrusted with further diplomatic functions.

All the charges which have been made against Mr. Egan will be fully investigated, and it will be for the president to decide whether he is a fit person to continue to represent this country in a diplomatic capacity.

There are political reasons why the president hesitates to dismiss Mr. Egan, but if he has been guilty of the things that have been charged against him, any effort which the president may make to shield him will prove unsuccessful.

It is almost certain that the house of representatives will investigate these charges, and then all the facts in connection with them will have to come out.

A member of congress said to-day that the investigation would not be a farce, and it was likely to have some very sensational results.

Everybody seems to understand that Pat Egan has disgraced the United States and only a very few have the hardihood to defend or even to attempt to explain his conduct. The state department officials still pretend to support him, and will doubtless continue to, because the chances are that he has some partners high up in the state department who are engaged in his enterprises.

Egan's character was notoriously bad when he was appointed minister to Chili, and protests were made against his appointment and also against his confirmation. Egan's appointment was entirely personal with Blaine. The secretary of state desired to conciliate Pat Ford, Alexander Sullivan, John Finnerty and the bosses of the Clan-na-Gael, who had been cordial supporters of Blaine since 1884.

Now Egan's work is becoming apparent. He went to Chili to enrich himself. He engaged in jobs and speculations, secured government contracts for members of his family and stool pigeons and became the tool of jobbers in the state department to obtain concessions that would yield millions in the years to come. Stories regarding Egan have been coming with regularity from Chili to this country for more than a year past.

It is the natural tendency of the correspondents of newspapers at Washington to sustain, as far as possible the action of our representatives abroad on the high ground of general patriotism, as men of all parties ought to sustain the government in any matter in which the interests of the government and foreigners are involved. Navy officers from time to time have written here about Egan.

Of course the names of the writers cannot be given, as it would be prejudicial to them, but as illustrating what honorable Americans in Chili think of Egan, the following extract from a letter written by a naval officer now in Chilian waters to a brother officer in this city is given:

A Naval Opinion.

"You can have no idea of the unpopularity of our minister. Outside of the official class the residents of Valparaiso and Santiago are, in the main, friendly to the insurgents. They hate Balmaceda most heartily and they are pretty apt to include in their dislike all those who are his ardent partisans.

"Egan is one of the loudest of the dictator's 'shouters.' His conduct is extremely undiplomatic, as I wrote you before. He does not confine himself to non-committal courtesy towards the officials who, whatever the outcome of the present struggle, constitute the only government in Valparaiso and Santiago to-day. This line of conduct is followed by the other ministers here who appreciate the delicacy of their positions and carry themselves with the greatest circumspection.

"Egan frequents the clubs where a clever diplomate would be particularly careful of his utterances and talks in the loudest tones of the invincible Balmaceda. He finds few persons with whom to argue, for you will understand that it is hardly a wise thing to talk against the administration of a dictator who is likely to clap you into prison unless you've got a hammock slung on a man-of-war in the harbor. But Egan never loses an opportunity of declaring that Balmaceda can't lose the fight and that the dictator is one of the worthiest benefactors of the whole Chilian race.

"But this is not the worst of it. The ugliest rumors are afloat here with regard to Egan's pecuniary interest in Balmaceda's success. Everybody here is familiar with the stories to the effect that he has been promised concessions in the nitrate beds in the event that he prevents the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents. Just how Balmaceda could redeem such a promise I can't see, but it is likely that the story is somewhat garbled and that the reward is to be something more tangible than nitrates, for Egan is very shrewd and realizes fully the limitations of Balmaceda's power.

"The most scandalous stories, however, are those concerning Egan's son, through whom the dictator is already paying his debt to the United States minister. This young man has received several important contracts from the government, among them a contract to build a railroad. It seems to be a pretty fat job and nobody doubts that the minister's son will make a good thing out of it. He has numerous sources of income, to which Balmaceda adds as much as he can. He now draws a salary as a government official in addition to payments to be made him as railroad contractor. All this is very disgusting to the Americans here who generally sympathize with the insurgents, and feel quite ashamed of their minister's conduct."

OHIO'S SICK GOVERNOR

Arrives at New York in Safety Last Night.

Declares That He Will Open the Campaign Sept. 17--McKinley's Dodging Tactics.

New York, Sept. 4.—Governor and Mrs. Campbell, of Ohio, arrived in this city last night, and are now at the Fifth Avenue hotel, where the governor is resting from the fatigue of his journey preparatory to a trip to the seashore.

Although on the orders of his physician he was not allowed to leave his room, a steady stream of callers poured in upon him all morning.

In an interview with a reporter of the United Press the governor said:

"My sole object in coming east is to go the seashore to rid myself of a severe attack of malaria, which has affected my entire system.

"Until I started on this trip I was confined to my room for three weeks and have thus far been unable to take any part in the campaign. I will, however, open my canvass on the 17th of this month. The leading feature of the campaign is the tariff.

"The people of Ohio are holding McKinley responsible for his bill, and the sentiment of the state is decidedly against it.

"He would be glad to dodge the issue and is using the question of free coinage with a great deal of skill in order to obscure the real issue and draw away the fire from the measure of which he is the father.

"The tariff has had the effect of raising prices in some instances and is generally regarded as an oppressive measure. The fact that crops are good and that the farmers will get good prices for them, which has been heralded by the republican press as favorable to republican success, is an argument that will be used against them this year."

"For several years the Ohio farmers have been in the depths of despondency; their crops have failed and prices were poor. This year's crops are abundant and prices good, but they are well aware that this has not been brought about by the tariff, but the general failure of crops in Europe.

"The home market has not been a factor in the increase of prices and it is so apparent that the farmers can easily see through it. The democracy is making an aggressive fight in Ohio this year and the outlook is very favorable."

In regard to the attitude of the party in Hamilton county the governor expressed the opinion that they would come around before election time and support the ticket heartily.

ABSCONDER ARRESTED.

Bristol, Tenn., Sept. 4.—A man answering the description of Sylvester Young, the cashier of the Newport News & Mississippi Valley railroad, who absconded with $38,000 of the company's money, was arrested here last night. He was a passenger on the New York & New Orleans sleeper, going south.

STRIKE AT TIFFIN.

Tiffin, Sept. 4.—(Special)—The extensive Beatty Glass works, employing over 500 men were compelled to shut down this morning owing to a strike of the sticking up and gathering boys, who number about 150. The boys demand an increase of wages and until some agreement is reached the plant will necessarily remain idle.

OLD CITIZEN DEAD.

Sidney, O., September 4.—(Special)—John F. Frazer, one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens, died at his home yesterday at 2:30 p. m. Mr. Frazer was for a long time one of the stockholders of the Toledo Bee. He was 84 years old.

BEAUTIES OF PROTECTION

Wages in Eastern Mills to be Cut 10 Per Cent.

The Cut to be Vigorously Resisted by Operators.

Low Prices for Prints Assigned as the Cause for the Proposed Reduction.

Fall River, Sept. 4.—The Manufacturers' association have held a meeting and taken a step which has caused consternation in the city.

It was nothing more nor less than to decide upon a general cut down of wages, the same to take effect October 5, and it is expected that the amount will be 10 per cent. on the present list.

The announcement came like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky, to quote Senator Bob Howard, secretary of the spinners' union.

For more than a year some of the mill men have been crying "Wolf."

They have met before, discussed the situation and adjourned without coming to any definite conclusion, because of conflicting interests in the several mills, and a wide diversity of opinion as to the best method of meeting the difficulties which the print cloth market presents and has presented for more than a year.

The meeting was expected to end as all previous ones had, and, therefore, did not attract public attention to any extent.

Nearly every mill in the city was represented, and the motion offered to the effect that a cut-down be inaugurated on October 5 received a practically unanimous vote.

The executive committee was instructed to revise the present wage schedule and report at a meeting to be called later.

No instructions were given as to the extent of the reduction, but it is generally believed that 10 per cent, is the amount all have in their minds.

This step is reckoned a declaration of war, for it is beyond the probability of a doubt that the operatives will not accept this reduction without first

Making a Bitter Fight.

The ground upon which the reduction is based is the low price at present prevailing for standard prints, 2⅝ cents for 64 squares against 3 5-16 a year ago.

For more than a year the stock of goods has been piling up and the price of cloth going down, until the present quotations have been reached, the lowest ever known until withing a few weeks for this class of cotton goods.

The stock of goods in this city last Saturday was 463,000 pieces, as against 178,00 at this time last year; and while the actual number of pieces on hand in the country is not definitely known, it is supposed to exceed 1,000,000.

In July, 1890, curtailment was tried to relieve the market of its congested condition, and in July and August the mills ran on three-quarters' time throughout New England on agreement.

Subsequently, pegging prices was tried by the Fall River manufacturers, the mills entering into a compact not to sell any standard below a fixed minimum price.

The first experiment was not carried out sufficiently long to accomplish the end sought in a practical way; the other experiment was based upon false business and economic principles and permitted outside manufacturers to unload their surplus stock at a shade below the figure agreed upon here and at which Fall River mills were doggedly holding their goods and piling up all that were coming off their looms.

Since then, they have done as other people were doing, and have been glad to get rid of a jag of prints almost at any price tendered. The fact that the market is overloaded has made the printers exceedingly "cockey" and they have made no effort to buy except from hand to mouth, and only then at a price of their own fixing.

Such is the situation.

A reduction in wages will not reduce the stock of cloth, neither will it create a demand for cloth with a consequent advance in price. It may

Precipitate a Strike

and a consequent curtailment.

If the strike lasts long enough the market may clear itself and begin to look up, but why should the manufacturers care to risk a strike, the general public, unfamiliar with the peculiarities of this particular line of business, may ask.

This is why. Many of the mills are under contract for future delivery of a fixed number of pieces, different kinds of goods, of various standards, each week.

If they should shut down voluntarily they could be held for breach of contract if they failed to deliver the goods. If they are compelled to shut down because of labor troubles, there is a clause in the contracts which exempts them from their obligation, and all penalties for failing to deliver.

It is believed on the street that the action taken to-day was with this fact in view.

When Secretary Howard was seen immediately after the announcement was made public of the manufacturers' decision, he expressed himself as being amazed at the action taken.

He had expected that the present low price of raw cotton, the lowest ever known, and the prospects of a good fall trade which the papers all predicted as a result of the demand for American breadstuffs abroad, not to mention the much vaunted benefits which were advertised to result from the reciprocity treaties, would stimulate the manufacturers to hold out on their present line of action until it was demonstrated whether all these prophecies were myths or not.

If there was a failure in the realization of their expectations, then they might adopt the only logical course of treatment which can be prescribed as a remedy for the disease which now afflicts the cloth market, namely, a shut-down.

The help would accept this as they did the shut-down a year ago, with comparatively little murmuring, but a cut-down was another thing, and

Speaking for the Spinners

he felt safe in saying that they would resist any such step as a piece of rank injustice.

Fall River spinners are paid less than those in New Bedford and other places, even now. On this and on general principles Senator Howard denounced the action by the manufacturers' union.

He believed that as a rule the Fall River mills were in better shape to stand a temporary set back than mills elsewhere, and that there was little in necessity or honor to justify them in leading the procession of alarmists and making their employes stand the entire brunt of the burden, in view of recent history in business in Fall River.

Until within 12 months or so, for a period of five years, stockholders had been gathering enormous dividends, but wages remained stationary during all that time.

At the first signs of a possible cessation of dividends, even for a single quarter, the knife is put into the wages of the help, in order that the stockholders may suffer as little as possible.

Secretary Howard also talked at length upon the difficulty always experienced in getting wages back once they were reduced, no matter how prosperous business may subsequently be.

Other prominent labor men expressed themselves in much the same strain as did Mr. Howard. Considerable indignation was also expressed by many that the manufacturers should have delayed this decision until this time instead of arriving at this unpopular conclusion early in th summer.

If they wanted a curtailment they would have found operatives generally disposed to accept it through the months of July and August.

It is too early yet to predict just what will be done by the operatives, but the talk to-night is in favor of resistance.

SECRETARY BLAINE

Out Driving Every Day at Bar Harbor—Laughs at His Own Silence.

New York, Sept. 4.—A special to the Recorder says: Mr. Blaine has been out very often every day this week. Wednesday he drove out twice and yesterday he did the same. He drove into the village, left his carriage and went into several shops, then dropped into Dr. Taylor's. He walks out with the doctor every day.

Mr. Dent attends to much of Mr. Blaine's business outside as well as in. When there is anybody to be seen that Mr. Blaine does not want to talk with, he sends his private secretary to transact the business.

Mr. Blaine's friends here laugh at the latest current report that President Harrison has ordered a messenger to come here and get Mr. Blaine's yes or no in regard to being a candidate.

They doubt Mr. Harrison's great readiness to resign his own prospects in Mr. Blaine's favor, and they doubt even more Mr. Blaine's giving any definite answer as to his future intentions.

Everybody believes that Mr. Blaine quite enjoys the uncertainty regarding his intentions that pervades the public mind just now.

AFTER MOONSHINERS.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 4.—Revenu agents returned yesterday from the chase after Bob Sims, the Choctaw moonshiner. They discovered him and destroyed an eighty gallon still which he was operating near Womac, Ala. The families of the followers of Bob Sims in his peculiar religious belief have been chased away by residents of the vicinity in which they lived. The most notable thing which the officers found about the deserted homes was the uniform cleanliness. The officers ascertained that the real name of the leader of these people is not Sims but Robert McMillan. He managed to evade the officers.

KALNOKY PRESENT.

Vienna, Sept. 4.—Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian premier, was yesterday accompanied to the conference with Chancellor Von Caprivi by M. Kallay, the Austro-Hungarian minister of finance. It is believed M. Kallay was invited to be present at the conference in order to participate in the discussion of an increase in the military credits of the empire.

THE EMBARGO RAISED.

American Pork Now Admitted to Germany.

The Decree to That Effect Signed Yesterday.

In Return Beet Sugar Will Be Admitted to This Country Free--Reciprocal Relations.

Berlin, Sept. 4.—The decree rescinding the prohibition placed upon American pork was signed yesterday.

The Reichsgesetzblatt publishes an order to the effect that the prohibition of the importation of swine, pork, and sausages of American origin shall no longer be enforced when such live pigs or hog products are furnished with official certificates stating that they have been examined in accordance with American regulations and found free from qualities dangerous to health.

The Chancellor has sent instructions to the proper officials that the order be given immediate effect.

A Reciprocal Arrangement.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Arrangement has been made between the United States and Germany, by which the latter country will revoke her decrees issued in 1880 and 1883, excluding American pork, bacon, and other hog products, in return for which the duty on beet sugar imported into the United States, removed by the McKinley act, will not be restored by President Harrison, who has power to restore it under that act.

This arrangement will not take the form of a treaty, but a proclamation will be issued by President Harrison regarding the beet sugar duty as soon as he is officially notified of the removal by the German government of the restriction against American pork. The negotiations have been conducted by Minister Phelps at Berlin.

There is no one in Washington who will officially declare that the negotiation are concluded, although it is known that they are. The state department will give out nothing yet, and is there is no one at the German legation who is informed on the subject.

There is no doubt, however, that the president's proclamation will be issued very soon. It can be looked for at any day.

Official Notice.

Secretary Rusk has received official notice that the German government has raised the embargo on American pork. The agreement relative to the admission of pork into Germany was signed at Cape May Point about ten days ago, but at the request of the German government the fact was withheld from the public press until official action could be taken by the home government.

The agreement not only provides for the admittance of our pork into Germany, but also affords to the United States the same schedule with reference to our farm products as that enjoyed by Russia.

Secretary Rusk is confident that he will soon be able to extend our markets for corn by introducing it into Germany for use as an article of food in the place of rye, the crop of which in Germany is this year exceedingly short. To this end he has instructed his corn agent, Col. C. J. Murphy, now in Europe, to proceed at once to Berlin and lay the matter before the German government.

A System of Thorough Inspection.

"Oh, no; if Germany will receive our salted pork and bacon after it has undergone inspection there will be no trouble in supplying that market," said Secretary Rusk yesterday in response to an inquiry by a correspondent. He continued: "About one thousand two hundred carcasses are being inspected daily, which at an average of 200 pounds each is equal to 240,000 pounds, or 1,440,000 pounds a week.

That the work is thoroughly done I am satisfied by personal observation as well as by the reports of inspectors. If anybody can find a piece of diseased meat which has passed the inspectors I shall be greatly surprised. Of course, if it shall be necessary, the amount inspected daily can increased at least one-third, making the total for each week nearly 2,000,000 pounds. Inspectors are now stationed at Milwaukee as well as at Chicago, and applications have been received from Kansas City and Omaha, which will receive due consideration."

Increase in the Number of Hogs.

According to Secretary Rusk's information the corn crop of this year promises to be an unusually large one. It is rather late, but by September 15 or 20 he thinks it will be out of the way of the frost.

He is also of the opinion that the surplus of pork and bacon for exportation will be about or above the average, the reports, as well as his own extensive personal observation and inquiries, indicating that the number of swine has increased somewhat and that they are in unusually good condition.

It is probable, however, that the surplus of corn for export will be unusually large, and it is not impossible that the demand for it on the continent of Europe may be stimulated by the short supply of wheat, rye and other cereals.

It has been suggested that it is barely possible that some of the European countries may suspend, or modify temporarily at least, the duties on Indian corn and cornmeal and rye and rye flour, but there has been no public official intimation of such an intention.

Mr. Phelps managed the negotiations with skill, but at the last moment, after the German government had fully decided to have the decree signed on September 1, it looked as if there would be another delay through the hesitation of the pettiest states. Prusssa, Bavaria and Saxony were ready to agree to the removal of the embargo, but two of the smaller principalities hesitated. Finally these two principalities were brought into line, and the decree, as signed, admits American pork products into every part of Germany.

Berlin, Sept. 4.—As a consequence of the removal of the embargo on American pork, Mr. Phelps, the American minister, is receiving many congratulatory telegrams. Yesterday Mr. Phelps cabled secretary of state Blaine at Bar Harbor as follows:

"May I, through you, congratulate the president upon the fact that under his auspices a long struggle to secure this right has successfully ended."

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

Full Text of the Platform Adopted Yesterday.

The Philadelphia Steals Denounced --The Ticket Nominated--The Chairman's Remarks.

Harrisburg, Sept. 4.—The afternoon session of the convention began at 2 o'clock.

The committee on permanent organization reported in favor of Hon. George W. Skinner, of Fulton county, for permanent chairman, and a vice president for each senatorial district. The temporary minor officials were retained permanently.

Mr. Skinner was conducted to the platform. He said in part: "Much as our political opponents might wish it otherwise, the issues of this campaign must be state issues, pure and simple, and none others. The enemy invite us to leave our securely intrenched position and meet them in the hazardous field of national politics. Shall we do so and win the contempt of the skilful generals who are marshaling the opposing forces?

"This brings me to the consideration of another feature of the campaign upon which we are entering. It seems that the soldier racket must be again farmed for all that it is worth in order to obscure the real living issue of the campaign. Now, let me say here, with all reverence and respect for the memory of their heroic services and sacrifices (and I speak only for myself in saying so, and I speak as one who for almost four years shared in all the hardships and dangers of soldier life, in the very fore front of the conflict) and that is that the manhood of the old soldier and the lustrous fame of his heroic deeds are to-day and now in gravest peril."

"Oh, I like to see our old soldiers carry themselves proudly, for if there is any man in all this land who has earned the right to carry himself more proudly than another, it is the man who faltered not in his duty to his country in the hour of its peril and its need.

"Yes, I like to see our old soldiers carry themselves proudly, and because of this I dislike to see them becoming supplicants at the shrine of official power, to be made the plaything of an hour by scheming and designing politicians."

Platform adopted renews the pledges of devotion to the principals of the platforms of 1884 and 1888 as approved in the elections of those years by a majority of the American people. It says:

"We are, as we have always been, in favor of honest and economical administration of public affairs; of limiting expenses and reducing taxation; to meet the actual necessities of government; of a sound and stable currency, based on gold and silver, coined and circulated in such proportions as will keep them on a parity; of a reform and revision of tariff; of liberal, but just pension laws, and of all well-considered legislation tending to increase the reward and lighten the burdens of labor.

2. "We realize and affirm that the state election of 1891 in Pennsylvania involves no issue of federal politics; we appeal to honest and patriotic citizens regardless of past party affiliations to unite in vindicating the honor of this commonwealth and redeeming the fiscal and auditing departments of its government from official abuses and corrupt practices."

The remaining planks condemn the republican legislature for failing to pass apportionment bills, ignoring the demands of labor for relief by law, failing to equalize taxation and the abuses in the mercantile appraisement laws."

The republican party is also denounced for the plunder of a million and a half dollars from the state treasury.

The republican auditor general is condemned for allowing Treasurer Bardsley, of Philadelphia, to embezzle $360,000 state license money held by him after it was due; for conspiring with Bardsley to appoint and retain corrupt mercantile appraisers; for similar conspiracy enabling Bardsley to embezzle half a million dollars of state taxes and speculate in public advertising.

The auditor general is also condemned for failing to collect taxes and claims against delinquent corporations.

The republican state treasurer is arraigned for permitting Bardsley to retain over a million dollars state money by reason of which much has been lost and for conspiring with Bardsley to secure the advance payment of $425,000 public school funds, by which this amount was lost; and for paying Bardsley $150,000 out of the state treasury ostensibly for Philadelphia's share of the personal property tax, but actually before the tax had been paid to the state, and when Bardsley was known to be a defaulter to the amount of $622,000. The republican party is held responsible for these scandals by reason of its bad public administration.

Senator Quay is denounced for his "corrupt and shameless domination in the politics of the state" and the party is condemned for its servile acquiescence in the leadership of a man who has failed to defend himself from grave charges against his official conduct.

Gov. Pattison's administration is warmly indorsed and to-day's candidates are pledged to correct the abuses of which the republican party has been guilty. The demands of workingmen for legislation to protect their interests and for a constitutional amendment securing a free and secret ballot are indorsed. The repeal of mercantile taxes is opposed and their equitable collection demanded.

The following ticket was nominated;

For auditor general, Robert E. Wright, of Allentown; for state treasurer, A. L. Tilden, of Erie.

SALT WORKS BURNED.

Pittsburg, Sept. 4.—Last night Beck & Co.'s salt works, on Steuben street, were entirely destroyed by fire. The loss will reach $80,000, on which there is no insurance. The destroyed works, established 75 years ago, were probably the oldest in the state.

Fireman Daniel Hart, of engine company No. 2, was badly burned by falling into a vat of boiling salt water, and several families were driven from their homes by the spread of the flames. The origin of the fire is unknown. The works will be rebuilt at once.

BUILDING CAVED IN.

New York, Sept. 4.—About 10 o'clock this morning the four story frame building on the southeast corner of Doyer and Pell streets caved in on the first floor, injuring two men. They were removed to the hospital.

BOYS DROWNED.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The opening of a free bathing beach by this city yesterday was marked by the drowning of two boys.

WILL IT BE CLOSED?

Advocates of Sunday Closing at World's Fair

Given a Hearing --- Elliot Sheppard Reads

A Lengthy Memorial on Behalf of the American Sunday School Union.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—The advocates of a closed world's fair on Sunday were given an audience by the national commission. To the number of over two hundred, the delegates representing nearly every state in the union, assembled at the Auditorium hotel and marched in procession to the City hall, the main council chamber of which has been placed at the disposal of the commission.

The delegation was headed by Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, President Patton of Princeton college, Col. Elliott F. Shepard, Dr. George Elliott, pastor of the Foundry Methdist church of Washington; Bishop J. P. Newman; T. S. Coffin, representing the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen of America; Rev. T. E. Fernally, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. F. C. Montfort, of Cincinnati; President Scoville, of Wooster, O., university.

Nearly every one of the delegates were divines or laymen of national reputation and nearly every denomination was represented.

When the delegation had been introduced, Col. Shepard made a lengthy memorial on behalf of the American Sabbath union, urging that the gates be closed on the Sabbath, and called attention to the fact that over 1,500 petitions to the same effect, many of them bearing several thousand names, were on file.

He also presented copies of resolutions passed by various Sabbath observance meetings in different parts of the country and letters of endorsement from numerous senators and representatives and 97 archbishops, bishops, and priests of the Roman Catholic church and Protestant Episcopal divines.

Arguments were then made by eight delegates in the following order: Rev. Dr. F. F. Scoville, president of the Wooster, O., university, the historic side of the question; Gen. Howard, the patriotic side; Dr. Fernley, statistics of the Philadelphia exposition; Bishop Newman, the civil aspect of the subject; L. B. Coffin, the aspect of the wage workers; Edward F. Cragin, the history of former expositions; Rev. Dr. F. L. Patton, the Biblical argument; Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, suggestions as as to the best methods of spending Sunday.

The delegation was cordially received by the commission, but it was announced that no action could be taken until the local directory had dealt with the subject. The latter body is not expected to approach the question until a couple of months before the date fixed for the opening of the exposition.

SIMILAR TO COCAINE.

Water Used as a Local Anasthetic.

The Method Said to be an Old One -- Aqua Medical Practice.

New York, Sept. 4.—The World says: Physicians in this city chuckled over the Berlin dispatch printed yesterday, stating that an eminent physician had discovered that the injection of water under the skin acted as a local anasthetic similar to cocaine. That is, the majority of them did. Others were inclined to be angry.

Dr. Bull simply said it was nonsense to talk about it. He wouldn't waste the time. "Why, it is old as the hills, said Dr. James E. Kelly. "I am inclined to think it is what newspapers call a fake. It is really aqua medical practice. Hypodermic injections of water do deaden sensibility, but I don't think they have much value as an anasthetic.

It is supposed that the water disturbs the nutrition of the nerves and deadens their susceptibility to pain. Water injections are frequently used to lessen neuralgic pains, pains in the stomach and bladder. But as a local anasthetic for surgical operations it is not worthy of consideration."

The doctor read the cable message again. He remarked that the words seemed familiar. Then he picked up a book which had something to say about aqua puncture. The wording in the book and in the dispatch was almost exactly the same; the description in the dispatch had been copied almost word for word.

"There is also acu-puncture," continued Dr. Kelley, "which is often employed, and which sometimes works wonders. It is merely sticking a pin into a patient. I had a man under my care who had suffered intensely from sciatica for ten years.

During that time he had been unable to tie his shoe. One day I transfixed the nerve with a pin. Half an hour later the pain had gone. He could even bend over and tie and untie his shoes.

IS COMING THIS WAY.

Balmaceda Will Seek an Asylum in the

United States--He is Expected to Embark at San Francisco, Unless Pushed by Pursuers.

St. Louis, Sept. 4.—A dispatch from the City of Mexico says: The Anglo-American says a prominent gentlemen of this city, who is well known in the colony, has received the following dispatch in cipher:

Valparaiso, Sept. 4.

President Balmaceda is aboard the Condella and expects to disembark in the San Francisco. However, if he be pushed by the insurgent war ships he may land in Mexico. If he does, extend all possible courtesies.

Here is the first definite news concerning the whereabouts of Balmaceda. The imperial torpedo boat and the Condella have sailed north and are to be pursued by the cruisers of the congressional army. Whatever point the fleeing president may make he will be protected.

No war ship will attempt his capture within a marine league of Mexico or the United States. Until a new government is formed Balmaceda is the recognized head of Chili. If Balmaceda lands in Mexico he will receive the hospitality that the constitution grants to all political refugees. The timely arrival of the members of the Chilian legation here, if the president lands, insures more hospitality.

The race of the Condella and Imperial against the first cruisers in the hands of the congressionalists will be the the

ENORMOUS NEW CANNON.

The Big Guns at Sandy Hook to be Tested.

Description of the Rifled Cannon and Mortars.

A Shell Fired Eight Miles Would Go Through a Stone Block.

New York, Sept. 4.—Another test of the new 10 and 12 inch breech-loading steel rifles and the 12-inch breech-loading steel-hooped mortar will be made at Sandy Hook. Captain Heath, assisted by Lieutenants Gibson and Lissack, are to make a final report whether the guns and the powder used meet the requirements of the ordnance department.

he guns and the powder have been repeatedly tested during the last few weeks. The guns have behaved admirably, and the only apparent flaw was that the breech blocks were a little too tight and made it difficult to open the breech after several rounds were fired and the guns had become heated. This obstacle, however, can be easily overcome.

The sphero-hexagonal powder hitherto used was manufactured by Dupont & Co., at Wilmington, Del. It has not come up to expectations, but there is little doubt in the minds of the testing ordnance officers that the mills will finally succeed in producing a powder which will be thoroughly satisfactory.

The manufacture of a powder for such heavy guns has always been a difficult task, not only in this country but abroad. The only defect in the Dupont powder is that, with a comparatively normal pressure, it does not give the required velocity to the missile. The government does not pay for the powder used until it meets all requirements, so Dupont & Co. have been obliged to defray the heavy expense of the tests, amounting to something like $600 for each charge.

The United States navy department has been the pioneer in constructing forged steel guns in this country. The art of gunmaking, up to the present time, with the sole exception of the ordnance system of converted guns, has made slow progress. The armament now available for seacoast defense consists chiefly of the old smooth-bore guns of 20 years ago, which, of course, are useless in case of war. The guns now tested at Sandy Hook were built at the army gun factory at Watervliet, near Troy, N. Y.

The 10-inch breech-loading steel rifle is a very handsome gun and easy to handle when erected on a suitable carriage. The foundation on which the gun now rests is only a simple proof barbette carriage, made of wrought iron, and with no facilities for loading with dispatch. In all previous trials the action of the carriage after the recoil has, however, been perfect, showing that the principle of its construction is correct and only needs to be perfected.

The gun measures 30½ feet in length and weighs 30 tons. The powder charge is 250 pounds, and it is capable of giving a solid cast-iron shell of 575 pounds an initial velocity of 1,953 feet per second. The powder pressure, when the gun is fired, registers 33,000 pounds to the square inch.

With the exception of the new 8-inch gun this was the first heavy rifle made in this country from forgings entirely of home manufacture, all of them being furnished by the Midvale Steal company.

The principle of construction in the 12-inch breech loading steel rifle is the same as in the 10-inch rifle. The Midvale Steel company has not yet been able to furnish the forgings for this heavy gun, and the tube and jacket and consequently to be procured from L. Creusot, in France, but the rest of the forgings are of domestic manufacture. It will only take a short time, however, before all the material for the rifle can be made here.

The government has hitherto given very little encouragement to the manufacture of steel, of sufficiently high grade to be used in building large guns. It had implicit confidence in cast-iron as a cannon metal, and as there was no demand for the better grades of steel, nobody was willing to undertake the costly process of producing it.

Since the war and navy departments have awakened to the fact that something must be done for the protection of the sea coast and that cast iron is a bad material a stimulus has been given to manufacturers. It will therefore take only a short time to produce the requisite quality of steel in this country which will satisfy the ordnance and engineer officers.

The powder carriage on which this heavy gun now rests at Sandy Hook is constructed on the same principle as the one for the 10 inch rifle, except, of course, that it is stronger.

The 12 inch rifle weighs 52 tons and is 36½ feet long. The full powder charge is 440 pounds, and the solid shell turns the scale at 1,060 pounds. Despite the extra power, the rifle looks just as graceful as its smaller sister. At the same time there is something majestic in its appearance.

Standing alongside of this great gun the visitor looks like a Lilliputian. The shell of half a ton can only be handled by a derrick.

This shell, fired into New York, at a distance of eight miles, would easily go through a block and a half of solid brown stone houses.

These 12 inch guns are by no means the largest in use. All European navies carry heavier ones aboard their war vessels. The range of the 12-inch rifle, to be effective, is about twelve miles, while haphazard shots may be fired at a distance of sixteen miles. At eight miles it is able to pierce the 16-inch armor of any war vessel. With the velocity of 1,950 feet per second which obtains on leaving the gun, it is able to put a hole through a 24-inch armor plate. At a recent trial the missile went through a sand wall 35 feet thick.

When the gun is fired with the ordinary gunpowder its detonation makes the ground tremble. At a distance of 50 yards the pressure of the displacement of the air is felt, and the mouth has to be kept open and the ears shut to prevent deafness.

The 12-inch breech-loading rifled seacoast mortar, made of cast iron and steel hooped, is another formidable piece of artillery.

It will have a thorough test, more especially as to its penetrating power. The mortar is to be mounted on an Easton & Anderson carriage. Its weight is twelve and a quarter tons and it measures 10 feet, 9 inches. The powder charge is 80 pounds, which is sufficient to insure a range of about six miles. The loaded shell weighs 650 pounds. The highest pressure which the mortar will be called upon to resist is 28,000 pounds to the square inch.

It is the idea to use this gun in case of a foreign vessel being able to run the gauntlent of the big rifles and try to force an entrance into New York horbor. There is scarcely a man-of-war afloat the decks of which are protected by more than 3-inch armor plate. The weight of such armor spread all over the surface of the decks is so enormous that a vessel could hardly carry more. It is expected that a shell from this new mortar will, in its fall, not only explode on the deck of an approaching vessel and kill half the crew, but it will also make a hole through to the keel.

The old smooth-bore mortars were absolutely unreliable and marksmanship was inaccurate with them. The trials of smoothbore weapons converted into rifled breech-loading mortars have been so encouraging that the new type may be regarded as efficient, both as to range and to accuracy.

The new mortar is rifled with a twist increasing from one turn in forty to one turn in twenty-five to within fourteen inches from the muzzle and then uniform to the muzzle.

For more important service a mortar entirely made of steel forgings and built up on almost the same plan as the 10 and 12 inch rifles will be used. One of them has been lately constructed at Watervliet, and it is expected to do much more effective service than the 12-inch breech-loading cast iron and steel-hooped mortar. It is impossible that the range of this steel mortar will not be longer, but the shell and powder charge will be much heavier and consequently the destructive power of the shot considerably greater. It is claimed that one single shell thrown from it into the Washington building would blow that structure into atoms. Both ordnance and artillery officers are of the opinion that when the sea coast is protected by batteries armed with such formidable guns as those described Uncle Sam can rest at ease.

OHIO PENSIONS.

Buckeye Veterans and Their Dependents Who Have Been Granted Pensions.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Pensions have been granted to the following residents of Ohio:

Original—Israel Radinger, Robert S Keller, David Dillon, William McCartney, Peter Forquer, John M Heck, Henry Keplinger, William Danner, John James, Elwood T Miles, John W Fairchild, Bernhard Eisele, William Hanlon, Charles H Houts, Bateson Harris, Harvey Johnson, Andrew Jackson, John Lyons, Louis Eysenbach, Adam H Hineman, Daniel Callow, Hiram H Haan, Ames Daniels, John Layer, Gotlob F Kuhule, Solomon Dever, Samuel F Fritz, John Gibbons, Richard Earhart, Levi Elder, Caleb H Cook.

Additional—Thomas Clark.

Increase—John Sullivan, deceased.

Original widows, etc.—Margaret Doolittle, George Anna Cable, Hannah Brawer, mother; Jane Leech, Edaline Ross, Sarah A. Beachamp, Cynthia Jones, Amanda Hickman, Mary E. Curry, Anna Hinely, mother; Sarah J. Huff, Ellen Gallagher, Elizabeth Brown, Josephine Thorn, Lucretia Defoe, Hannah Cosler, Sarah Calloway, Jane Harior, minors of William P. Scott, Sarah C. Forrest, Caroline Hilgeman, mother; Mary A. Bodley, Harriet M. Otis, mother; Mahala Sheets, Mary Brown, mother; Margaret Peterson, mother; Miron W. Packard, father; Julia A. Steele, mother; Sophia Myer, mother; minors of Green Leffridge.

Mexican widows.—Eliza A. Allen.

FIRST LADY OF THE LAND

Very Mad at Collector Fassett Over the

Revenue Cutter Episode—Claims She Was Not Treated With Proper Respect.

New York, Sept. 4.—Now Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, wife of the president, has taken up the cudgels on behalf of son Russell. She intimates that Collector Fassett has been discourteous and disrespectful to the first lady of the land. Russell Harrison still persists that he does not understand the collector's action in refusing the use of the revenue cutter Grant to Mrs. Harrison after so pleasantly acquiescing when first called upon.

But that little difference might have been settled if Collector Fassett had called upon the presidential party. Mrs. Harrison has been in the city nearly two days, but the man who occupies the highest local office in the gift of her husband has forgotten something. Mrs. Harrison has not.

Prince Russell has done all the talking with the collector and for the public, but his mother has been reading the newspapers. She has held several animated interviews with her son, too. One of great interest took place yesterday afternoon. She spoke her mind so freely that it is evident the New York collector's reception will be chilly the next time he visits the white house.

Prince Russell voices his mother's sentiments.

"My mother considers," he said yesterday, "that Mr. Fassett has not treated the president's wife with proper respect. She does not put it on her personal account, but as the wife of the president. Mr. Fassett not only refused the usual courtesy of the Grant until compelled to tender the vessel by Secretary Foster's orders, but he, as collector of this port, has paid no attention to the presence of the president's wife. It would seem but common courtesy that he should call, especially as he has been entertained at the president's house. Mrs. Harrison rather expected that he would call last night, but he did not, nor has he been here to-day. This is viewing the matter simply in an official light. The absence of so conspicuous an appointee of President Harrison is noticeable, especially after his peculiar conduct in relation to the Grant."

Mrs. Harrison's expressions reached only a few ears last night, but Collector Fassett's friends were surprised. Like the collector they have claimed that the Grant matter was more a misunderstanding than anything else, but they do not explain why, as Mrs. Harrison seems to feel, Collector Fassett should have socially and officially snubbed the president's wife.

"Fassett could easily have avoided all this fuss," said a gentleman who was apparently worried at the political aspect of the affair. "He is of ready address. I'm surprised that he did not call last night and smooth over that misunderstanding. He could have done it in five minutes."

Collector Fassett was at the Plaza hotel on Tuesday evening. Late that afternoon he said that he would be at leisure in the evening, when an acquaintance spoke of calling upon him.

Russell Got the Grant.

In defense of his refusal of the use of the revenue cutter grant, Collector Fassett yesterday cited the treasury regulation of July 7, 1884. It provides that a revenue boat shall be used for "no private purpose whatsoever." The collector said that the only liberal interpretation of the regulation had been in allowing the president personally to use such a boat. He said that President Harrison was president wherever he is, but that Mrs. Harrison is not president, no matter where she is. He also claims that he offered Russell Harrison the choice of the Starin boat Arthur, a Pennsylvania tug, a Lehigh Valley boat, or still another one, but that the prince refused them all.

Russell Harrison not only secured the revenue cutter Grant, just as he declared he would, but he also got from Collector Fassett Tuesday afternoon permission for his wife and Mrs. McKee to disembark from the Majestic. This was the proceeding which the collector had said it would be impossible to permit. But the Harrison watchword that all things are possible for the family was demonstrated when every member of it in New York boarded the Grant yesterday morning.

SITE SELECTED.

Ohio Has One of the Best Locations on the Ground.

Chicago, Sept 4.—World's Fair Commissioners Ritchie and Platt, of Ohio, yesterday visited the Exposition park and accepted the site appropriated to Ohio, one of the very best locations on the grounds.

Work on the Buckeye building, it is said, will begin very early this fall. The Ohio state board of architects will meet September 17 at Canton and submit to the building committee plans for the state's Columbian club house.

WOULD NOT GRANT PAPERS.

Secretary Ryan Objects to Trusts in Water.

The Ohio Water Works Company Knocked Out and the Fee Returned.

Columbus, Sept. 4.—As was stated, articles of incorporation for the Ohio Waterworks company were presented for filing to the secretary of state yesterday.

In addition to piping Lake Erie water through central and southern Ohio, the purpose stated that it was the object of the corporation to acquire by purchase, lease, consolidation or otherwise all existing waterworks plants and properties.

Secretary of State Ryan declined to file the same, on the ground that it was contrary to the laws of Ohio to form a corporation having for its object the purchase or lease of other corporations, whether by deed, absorption or consolidation.

In other words, it is contrary to public policy to confer upon a corporation the right to form a trust in waterworks, which this corporation would be authorized to do if incorporated.

The secretary of state returned the fee and wrote parties that the articles would be filed if this last clause relating to the purchase of other corporations was omitted. It is probable that the articles will be amended so as to confirm to the law and again presented.

Although the names of the capitalists interested in the project could not be learned, it is known that most of them are Mansfield men. Among the incorporators, however, are a few Cleveland and Cincinnati citizens.

MARY E. OLIVER AGAIN.

She is Arrested in New York for Begging.

Living Under the Name of Sister Beatrice May.

A Change in Name Did Not Disguise the Woman Who Sued Senator Cameron for Breach of Promise.

New York, Sept. 4.—Sister Beatrice May, a professional beggar, who has been many times exposed, was a prisoner in Jefferson Market police court yesterday.

Agent Jerome, of the Charity Organization society, found the bogus Sister of Charity soliciting alms in Beekman street and placed her under arrest.

She was arraigned before Justice Kelly by the agent, who charged that she collected the money ostensibly for the purpose of founding a home for boys who were discharged from penal institutions, but really to support herself.

The woman denied the charge and said that she could prove that she had collected money always for worthy poor. She said that she would bring the poor people to court for the purpose of proving the truth of her assertions. Justice Kelly remanded her.

In 1889 a full and complete history of this notorious woman was printed. Proceedings were begun at that time to dispossess her from the house, No. 9 Livingston place, which she used as headquarters for her "Guild," for non-payment of rent. In 1882 she first appeared before the public arrayed in the costume of a Sister of Charity. She was collecting subscriptions for "the St. Stephen's Guild," which was said to be located at No. 9 Livingston place.

For years the Charity Organization society agents have been collecting evidence against the woman, and now they believe that they have facts enough to convict.

Sued Simon Cameron.

The arrest of Sister Beatrice will recall to the public the celebrated case of Oliver against Cameron. The suit was begun in 1879 by Mary E. Oliver against Simon Cameron, then United States senator from Pennsylvania. The suit was for breach of promise of marriage and the damages were laid at $50,000. The trial lasted for two weeks and created a national sensation, the details having been published in newspapers all over the world.

Senator Cameron was a "visiting statesman" who went to the south after the election of 1876 on behalf of the republicans to try to fix things. When in New Orleans he made the acquaintance of Mary E. Oliver. The intimacy then formed led to her following the senator to Washington, where, in 1877, he secured a clerkship in the treasury department for her. Her conduct caused gossip in the department and she was finally either removed or asked to resign. She then began to harass the senator, until finally to get rid of her he placed $1,000 in the hands of A. G. Riddle, to be given to her. She was asked to sign a receipt for all demands, but she refused and demanded marriage.

At length she brought suit for breach of promise. On the stand she produced four letters, which, she said, were written by the senator. These letters were full of lover-like expressions. The defendant claimed that they were forgeries. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, counsel for Senator Cameron, drew forth admissions from the woman while on the witness stand which stamped her as an adventuress. A verdict was rendered in Senator Cameron's favor.

After the trial the woman came to New York. From that time her identity as the "Oliver" woman has been successfully concealed and that of Beatrice May substituted.

BLAINE HAS SAID NOTHING.

Col. Conger Says Blaine is the Man,

But That He Has Not Said He Would Be a Candidate--To Remain in the State Department.

Akron, Sept. 4.—In an interview Col. A. L. Conger was asked the question whether he or anybody, as far as he knew, had Mr. Blaine's assurance that he would be a presidential candidate.

"I do not believe that Mr. Blaine has said to anyone that he would or would not be a candidate for the presidency in '92," was the colonel's reply. "I think that the question rests entirely with the people of this country, not with Mr. Blaine. I can but illustrate the situation as I view it, by relating to you a little incident.

"After James A. Garfield was elected president in '80 he called many leading republicans to Mentor to ascertain their views as to his cabinet and other matters of state. Among the number was the editor of one of the leading republican papers of the country.

"When the discussion of the personnel of the cabinet was reached the editor said: 'Well, what about the secretary of state?' President Garfield replied: 'The people have already selected my secretary of state and there is nothing left for me to do except to satisfy their wishes by the appointment of Mr. Blaine.'

"The same state of affairs existed when President Harrison was elected. The people and the public press were almost unanimous, irrespective of party, in selecting Mr. Blaine as secretary of state. The people, with a unanimity and spontaneity that were remarkable, chose him as the head of the state department for both President Garfield and President Harrison, and when the great trust was tendered to him he accepted it and has demonstrated the wisdom of the people's choice by an exhibition of broad statesmanship that has challenged the admiration of the civilized world.

"Now the indications are that the people of this country want Mr. Blaine for president in 1892. The demand is as spontaneous and wide-spread as was that which two presidents hastened to comply with, and the republican national convention next year will ratify the people's choice without a doubt. The young men and the old men of America will do the rest."

"Do you think Mr. Blaine will retire from the cabinet?" was asked.

"Why should he? He cannot prevent the people from talking of him for president any more than he could resist their demand that he should be secretary of state. It is no disrespect to President Harrison, and it is not intended to be such. Gen. Harrison has given the country a clean, strong administration, and Mr. Blaine has added a brilliant luster to it. No, he will continue at the head of the state department."

WAR IN NICARAGUA.

Killing of Prisoners in the City of Grenada.

A Governor Among Those Killed—Vast Armies Facing Each Other on the Frontier.

Corinto, Nicaragua, Aug. 23.—Among the passengers who left here on the Pacific Mail Steamship company's steamer Colima were six of the most prominent men in the republic of Nicaragua, who were sent to Costa Rica as exiles by the order of President Sacasa.

The party included three members of the Nicaraguan senate—Gen. Favala, who was formerly president of the republic; J. D. Rodriguez and S. Chamorro. The others were A. H. Rivas, E. Guzman and Pedro Ortiz.

It will be remembered that they were prisoners during the recent fatal riot in the city of Grenada, as Sacasa wished to be rid of his most prominent opponents.

He finally determined to send them out of the country, and though he has succeeded in doing so, his action led to an open revolt in the city of Grenada, where the parties all live, which resulted in bloodshed.

The prisoners were placed in a wagon to-day to be taken to the railroad station and sent by special train to Corinto.

The wagon was guarded by troops, and while it was passing through the streets the party was surrounded by a mob which shouted for the release of the prisoners.

The mob continued to make angry demonstrations, and at last the soldiers were ordered to fire, which they did, though no one in the crowd was injured.

The firing added to the excitement, and as the men composing the mob were armed they replied with a volley and killed seven men, including the governor of the district, the lieutenant commanding the troops, three soldiers and two bystanders.

More troops were brought to the scene at once, and the mob soon dispersed without any further loss of life.

The prisoners were sent on to Corinto and placed aboard the steamer, which afterwards took them to Punta Arenas.

There is a very uneasy feeling in Nicaragua at the present time, owing not only to dissensions within the country, but also to a possibility of trouble with Honduras.

Both Nicaragua and Honduras have troops stationed on the frontier, and it is the general belief here that open hostilities between the forces of the two countries may occur at any time.

It would be difficult to state the real cause of such a conflict, though it could be attributed principally to causes arising from the issue of a Central American Federation, which has led to such jealousy and ill-feeling among the different republics.

The uneasy feeling seems to be general throughout most of the Central American states. The troops of Salvador and Guatemala are confronting each other on the frontiers of the two countries, and rumors are heard on every side of conspiracies and revolutions in both states.

The election in Guatemala for the purpose of choosing a successor to President Barrillas will occur in a few months, and if there are to be open hostilities in Central America the belief is general that that event will be the signal for the opening of the conflict.

HAVE LEFT THE PARTY.

Negro Democratic Clubs to be Formed.

Harrison Tries to Patch Up the Differences by Naming Maxwell to Succeed Douglass.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Dr. Jerome R. Riley does not speak highly of the republican party.

This is strange, for Dr. Riley is not a Tammany man, but a colored gentleman with a political bent of mind. The doctor has organized here a colored democratic club to carry the war for democracy into the republican Africa of every state in the union.

On being elected president the doctor told the enthusiastic menebrs, of which there are quite a number from various states, why they should turn their backs on the grand old party.

He told how he had been a republican county coroner in Arkansas in 1874 and had been dropped by his party. He had never been able to get back. Therefore he concluded that "after a fair and conscientious study of the methods and means governing the two parties in all their bearings, with a single purpose of promoting the peace and comfort of both races, I am reluctantly forced to sever the ties and urge a division of our votes on other than party lines. The race problem is serious and has to be met."

And the John M. Palmer Colored Democratic club of Washington, D. C., agreed to meet and make it theirs.

Have the negroes frightened the administration into recognizing their claims?

Two weeks ago the colored brother was loud in his denunciation of President Harrison because the latter would give no assurance that one of his race would succeed Frederick Douglass as minister to Hayti. Threats were made that unless that assurance was forthcoming before the November election the 37,000 colored voters in Ohio would stay at home and allow the republican ticket to be defeated.

C. A. Johnson, a government clerk in this city, made a tour among the largest colored districts in the state, and reports that everybody is now satisfied that the negroes' claim to recognition is established. A new candidate for the ministerial honors has arisen in the person of C. L. Maxwell, of Xenia, Ohio. The colored people of the Buckeye state agree to support him.

The rumored disaffection came to the ears of the party leaders, and the idea that Maxwell is to be appointed is encouraged. It is whispered that Maxwell is depending on Secretary Foster as his chief backer with the administration, and the report has gone out that the secretary has given some kind of a promise. As usual, the colored voters are easily appeased and they are all prepared to support the republican state ticket on the strength of Mr. Foster's alleged promise to have young Maxwell sent as minister to Hayti. A shrewd man is Foster.

The republicans have still another bait to hold out to the colored contingent. Liberia has been without a representative for over two months, the vacancy having been caused by the death of Minister Alexander Clark. Somehow this plum is not so tempting. Three colored ministers to the little African republic have been sick and died while in office. The average negro, no matter how well educated, is a trifle superstitious, and the spooks of Ministers Garnett, Hopkins and Clark will appear when Liberia is mentioned. The tin plate orator in Ohio this fall will most likely discover a way to exorcise the ghost from Liberia and another apple of Sodom will be alluringly displayed to catch the negro vote.

LEGISLATIVE SENSATIONS.

State Labor Commissioner Charged With

The Trouble at Briceville--Present Assembly Cannot Abrogate Convict Lease System.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 4.—The senate did practically nothing to-day, but the lower house of the general assembly had two genuine sensations.

The first occurred when a resolution was offered declaring the general assembly powerless to abrogate the present lease of the state's convicts, and the other grew out of the offering of a resolution looking to an investigation of the conduct of State Labor Commissioner Ford, and Representative Alleman at Briceville.

The latter resolution charged that the gentlemen named were, in a measure, responsible for the trouble at Briceville; that they had encouraged, aided and abetted the miners by public speeches and otherwise, and that they had been agitators, encouraging the lawlessness.

After a redhot debate, in which Representative Alleman took part, the resolution was adopted and an investigation will take place at once. The resolution declaring the general assembly powerless to abrogate the present lease of the convicts was also adopted.

CONFIRMED.

The favorable impression produced on the first appearance of the agreeable liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs a few years ago has been more than confirmed by the pleasant experience of all who have used it, and the success of the proprietors and manufacturers the California Fig Syrup Company.

"GIVEN UP TO DIE"

The Doctors Said He Had Consumption and Could do Nothing for Him.

He Calls Upon Drs. Copeland and Buffett and Is Now a Well Man.

"Yes, given up to die, after having exhausted the science and skill of some half dozen doctors, and used every means in my power to find relief. Physicians all with one voice said that I had consumption and that they could do nothing for me except to temporarily relieve my pain and ease my last days. Not a very bright outlook, was it?"

The speaker was a well-known gentlemen of this city, Mr. James Young, of 1325 Nevada street, whose picture is here given.

MR. JAMES YOUNG, 1325 NEVADA STREET.

"My trouble first began," continued Mr. Young, "with a severe attack of 'la grippe,' which settled on my lungs, and in one week I lost over six pounds. My lungs, after a short time, began to feel as though they were raw, and when I would cough there seemed to be a complete breaking down of tissue. After one of these severe coughing spells I would have to go and lay down in order to regain my strength.

"I was always tired, especially in the mornings; sharp shooting pains would take me in the chest, extending to the shoulder blades. I had no appetite, and I began to look like a fit subject for the grave. My friends would often say: 'Well, poor fellow, he has consumption and his days are few.'

"Eight months ago I had to quit work, because I could get no sleep—I would cough continually during the night, and had begun to think that my friends were really right; I would

NOT BE LONG FOR THIS WORLD.

"Although in this terrible condition, it was hard to give up, and while reading the paper one day I was attracted by the wonderful cures of Drs. Copeland and Buffett, and I concluded to consult them; and as long as I live I will continue to bless the day I made such a move.

"They told me not to be discouraged, but to do just as they told me and I would soon be myself again.

"I have now been treating for two months and I am in as good health as ever I was. It is certainly wonderful, and I cannot say enough in praise of the doctors. I now have a good appetite, do not feel tired, cough gone, and although 51 years of age, I feel as young as I did ten years ago; and as you see me now I am a pretty lively man to be 'given up to die.'"

Mr. Young lives, as stated above, at 1325 Nevada street, East Toledo, where he will, in person or by letter, gladly verify his statement, which was given by his own free will.

Their Credentials.

As has been said, Dr. W. H. Copeland was president of his class at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, where he graduated, the most famous institution of the kind in the country. His diploma bears the written indorsement of the medical authorities of New York, of the deans of prominent medical colleges of Pennsylvania. Dr. Buffett's credentials are no less abundant and unqualified. He also is formerly indorsed by Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York and by the secretaries of various county and state medical societies. Both gentlemen after thorough experience and practice have devoted their time to the practice of their specialties, with what success the columns of the daily papers show.

Doctors Copeland and Buffett.

The Copeland Medical institute is permanently located at 706 Madison street DR. W. H. COPELAND, and DR. G. P BUFFETT consulting physicians. Specialties: Catarrh and all diseases of the eye, ear, throat and lungs. Chronic diseases. Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Sunday, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.

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SCROFULA

Is that impurity of the blood which produces unsightly lumps or swellings in the neck; which causes running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or "humors;" which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. It is the most ancient of all diseases, and very few persons are entirely free from it.

How Can It Be CURED

By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. If you suffer from scrofula, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring my wife and children have been troubled with scrofula, my little boy, three years old, being a terrible sufferer. Last spring he was one mass of sores from head to feet. We all took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and all have been cured of the scrofula. My little boy is entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy." W. B. ATHERTON, Passaic City, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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NONE SUCH CONDENSED Mince Meat

HIGHEST AWARD received at all Pure Food Expositions for Superior Quality, Cleanliness, and convenience to housekeepers.

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Our present assortment of Overcoatings, Suitings, Trouserings, which we have received this week for this coming fall and winter trade, excels all others. Our variety is larger than all the Toledo merchant tailors combined. We are THE originators of low prices and will at all times keep a good guard over our well earned reputation by giving you, always, honest goods, A1 fit, fine workmanship, at rock bottom prices.

Fine Kerseys, Meltons and Beaver Overcoats, to order, $10 up; Fall and Winter Suits to order, $12 up; Fall and Winter Pants to order, $3 up.

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Rheumatism and Neuralgia

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ulcers, sores,
rheumatism, and
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AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It
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vitalizes, invigorates,
and enriches
the blood.

Has Cured Others will cure you.

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stimulates the torpid liver, strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the bowels, and are unequaled as an

ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE.

In malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized, as they possess peculiar properties in freeing the system from that poison. Elegantly sugar coated. Dose small. Price, 25cts.

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A school of the highest grade for young ladies and girls. Established upon original lines, its success has been remarkable. For catalogue, address the principal MISS ADA I. AYER, B. A., Gambier, O

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

—OF—

The People's Savings, Loan and Building Co.,

For Six Months Ending August 1, 1891.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Deposit stock	$ 198,521 73	Mortgage loans	$ 147,451 71
Loan stock	99,975 35	Temporary loans	17,200 00
Paid up stock	40,500 00	Withdrawals running stock	8,748 94
Certificates of deposit	18,194 61	Withdrawals paid up stock	20,200 00
Mortgage loans returned	1,500 00	Redemption certificates of deposit	18,889 61
Temporary loans returned	15,200 00	Redemption bills payable	15,000 00
Bills payable	16,000 00	Dividends on paid up stock	7,296 00
Interest on temporary loans	336 14	Expenses	2,970 50
Stamp sales	2,966 64	Interest	668 87
Books, transfers, etc	326 17	Safes and furniture	115 75
Cash on hand Feb. 1, 1891	84,230 84	Insurance, rent, etc	334 75
		Cash on hand Aug. 1, 1891	13,775 81
	$ 318,651 48		$ 318,651 48

PROFIT AND LOSS.

DEBITS.		CREDITS.	
Dividends of August, 1891	$ 21,820 37	Interest	$ 19,251 37
Expenses	3,229 25	Premium	6,305 41
Interest	668 87	Fines, books and transfers	325 00
Statutory reserve (9.54 per cent net earnings this half year	2,100 72	Previous undivided earnings	4,971 61
Undivided earnings	2,864 95		
	$ 30,184 16		$ 30,184 16

ASSETS.

		LIABILITIES.	
Mortgage loans	$ 667,118 79	Deposit stock	$350,878 42
Temporary loans	12,500 00	Loan stock	65,833 99
Cash on hand	13,773 81	Paid-up stock	231,450 00
Safes and furniture	983 54	Certificates of deposit	4,665 00
Interest, insurance, rent and unpaid	612 15	Bills payable	10,000 00
		Dividends, August, 1891, unpaid	21,820 37
		Other dividend	302 49
		Dividends to credit of borrowers	8,819 29
		Balance to account of stamps	834 52
		Reserve	3,000 73
		Undivided earnings	2,864 95
	$ 694,989 79		$694,989 79

tate of Ohio, Lucas County, ss:

Emery R Hiett being duly sworn says he is secretary of The People's Saving, Loan and Building Company, of Toledo, Ohio, and that the foregoing report of its financial condition is true and correct and corresponds with the accounts in the books of said company.

EMERY R. HIETT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of Ausugt, 1891.

JASON A. BARBER [SEAL]
Notary Public Lucas County, Ohio.

Correct Attest: T. H. Walbridge, Chas. A. Vordtriede, D. E. Thomas, Directors.

AWNINGS

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GOOD NEWS FOR ALL

We carry the largest stock in the city for you to select from and all the latest designs from the best manufacturers are to be found in our ware room.

We sell bed room suits of 3 pieces from $15 to $25, and carpets of beautiful designs for 35c, 40c, 50c and 60c.

We have elegant Center Tables as low as $2.50 and $3.00. Baby Cabs at a great reduction. Bargains all through the stock.

We are going to close out this immense stock to make room for new purchases and shall keep the goods a moving. All will get bargains, Everyone wanting furniture will be sold cheap for cash, or on easy payments.

Don't fail to call at 434 Summit St.

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H. E.

OLD WORLD NEWS.

Maneuvers in Alsace-Lorraine and Austria.

Alsatians Still Regard Germany as Their Enemy.

The Irish Loyalists and Their Intentions—Russian Movements on the Frontier.

London, Sept. 4.—The German manoeuvres in Alsace-Lorraine are not on the same large scale as those which the German kaiser is witnessing in Austria, but they are exciting a good deal more interest across the frontier in France, where the French are also going through their evolutions of mimic war.

The German military display does not attract the same admiration and attention as the French, among the surrounding people. The Alsatians ignore the parade just as sullenly as they did 20 years ago when the Germans took possession.

A Paris correspondent who has visited Alsace says there is no genuine change in the attachment of the people to France and that the Germans are looked upon as a foreign garrison. Both Germans and French are using smokeless powder, and the old powder appears to have been finally discarded, or at least relegated to use in fighting the savages of Africa, where the noise is a potent factor in successful combat.

The Germans have stood the marching well, and it is perhaps of some interest in view of the troubled condition of European affairs that long marching has so far been the chief features of the manoeuvres.

The Irish loyalists are working themselves up to fever heat over the avowed intention of the cabinet to introduce an Irish local government bill at the next session.

Meetings are being held and resolutions passed protesting against such a measure as sacrificing the loyal minority, who are devoted to English rule, to the minority who are opposed, and it is claimed that the Irish conservatives will be too thoroughly disheartened to make any more effort in support of Irish tory politics and that it will paralyze their efforts to win any unionist seat in Ireland.

In fact the proposed bill is looked upon as a step toward the larger home rule for which Mr. Gladstone has been contending.

The appointment of Gen. Komeroff as governor of Warsaw has been coldly received by the Russian Poles, as the general has a high reputation for severity in putting down disaffection. It was while governor of the Transcaspian that he had an execution nearly every day and sometimes two or three a day, of Nomad natives who had violated some trivial regulation of which they were ignorant.

Among Komeroff's victims was the wife of a Russian army officer. The wife, a young woman not long married, was accused of nihilism. Komeroff who knew no higher law than the will of the czar, held a one-sided trial, and sentenced the lady to Siberia. Her husband, a captain, committed suicide.

Komeroff is acknowledged to be an able commander, and his appointment to Warsaw may mean that he is wanted where his military services will be needed.

A Vienna dispatch says that the Russian villages near the Russo-Austrian frontier, are thronged with soldiers. The frontier guards, who used to be merely gendarmes to prevent smuggling, have given place to whole regiments, permanently quartered at every available point and ready to act as a strong advance guard in pouring into the Austrian empire, in the event of war.

Observation towers are being built close to the frontier, and the Russians are also planning the erection of three or four large forts, to form bases for an invading army.

The Russians are also constructing pontoons at Reni that can be used in crossing the Danube, some of the pontoons being 96 feet long and 18 feet wide, and others 150 feet long. They are forwarded as rapidly as possible to the various places where pontoons might be required.

A Paris dispatch says that Dubreuil, the notorious swindler, who has just been sentenced to six years solitary confinement, is the man who, in 1879, submitted to the American legation at Paris a scheme to buy the island of Rhodes from Turkey for 200,000,000 francs.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

Drawing to a Close—Notes on the Papers Presented.

The last days work of the Lucas County Institute, which has been the most successful held for years, convened this morning at 9 o'clock.

Prof. H. C. Adams gave a very useful and instructive talk upon the subject of "Theory of Teaching." The correct and practical plan of conducting recitations so as to be of the most benefit to pupils was thoroughly explained.

Miss Anna M. Osgood then gave an instruction in music. Pupils should be taught to sing the scales. Incorrect singing or inability of pupils to secure proper tones, should be rectified by individual work upon the part of the teacher. Pupils should be taught to beat time.

President J. J. Ward appointed the following subject of "School Discipline." Every school should be supplied with a carefully prepared program, which is faithfully carried out. Make as few rules as possible.

At the conclusion the association adjourned to meet at 1:30 p.m.

State School Commissioner C. C. Miller will address the association this afternoon.

The enrollment at the close of the meeting at noon was 320.

Notes on Yesterday Afternoon's Session.

The enrollment was 303 Thursday afternoon.

Prof. H. C. Adams read a very scholarly paper upon "Scientific History."

A branch of "Ohio Teachers' Reading Circle" is being organized among the teachers.

Look for ten educational principles laid down by Professor Braumbaugh, to be published in Saturday's Bee.

Great interest is taken in the discussions. Mr. N. E. Hutchinson is ever ready with some new and practical idea.

President J. I. Ward appointed the following committee on resolutions: Kate Milan, Daisy Knights, H. A. Jones, A. F. Beckwith and Lillie Warner.

Anna M. Osgood gave a very instructive lesson in writing, in which special stress was laid upon teachers insisting on correct position every time a child takes a pencil or pen to write.

Miss Grace Duffie Boe favored the teachers yesterday afternoon with a recitation, "The Chariot Race." It was a rare treat and showed considerable professional training on the part of the young lady.

Yesterday afternoon Professor Braumbaugh gave a very spirited talk upon the physical, intellectual, professional and moral qualifications of the good teacher. It was a lesson, and the only thing to be regretted is that everyone interested in the work of teaching did not hear it.

NEW BEE BUILDING.

The Phenix Coal Company the First to Occupy It.

The new Bee building approaches completion, and yesterday the Phenix Coal company, of which Mr. G. G. Hadley is president, removed to the elegant quarters prepared for its use on the second floor. Four rooms are used by this company, and the offices, as arranged in the Bee building, are decidedly the finest in Toledo. The Bee company will move in a few days, possibly next week.

THAT LABOR REQUEST

To Mr. Griffin Not Authorized by the Central Labor Union.

To THE EDITOR: Relative to the statement printed that the request made to Mr. Griffin to run for the legislature again this fall, came from the Central Labor union, through a committee regularly appointed, I desire to say that, without attempting to interfere with the political views of any of the gentlemen, the request is of their own motion, and not to be credited to the Central Labor union. R. F. BOOTH, President Central Labor Union.

ANOTHER ACQUITTAL.

The Prosecution Could Not Prove That Belle Stevenson Kept a House of Ill-Fame.

Another farce-comedy trial was ended in the police court theater this morning with the result that Belle Stevenson, charged with keeping a house of ill-fame, was acquitted. In this case, as in that of Irene Levy, the state produced no evidence of consequence, and without any testimony in defense the jury were not out five minutes when they returned a verdict of not guilty.

This is the second case of the "great raid," of which Mayor Emmick boasts. No conviction was obtained, and the county has been put to considerable more expense for the amusement of the mayor and Judge Sala.

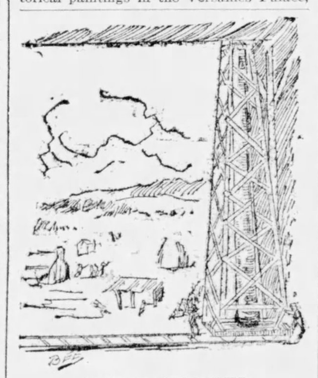
THE GREAT BIG PAINTING

Moved from Baltimore to Toledo.

The Battle of Gettysburg—A Word About the Artist and His Work.

The big war picture, the Merrimac and Monitor, has been removed from the cyclorama building in this city and taken to Baltimore. The Battle of Gettysburg has in turn been brought from that city to Toledo. The moving of these big paintings entailed considerable labor. They are 55 feet high and over 400 feet long, and being oil paintings must be handled with the greatest care. While it is a delicate object still it is a bulky one, for the painting weighs nine tons, packed for shipping. Going into statistics it could be said that $1,800 worth of paint was used in the picture; it took 25 men under Philippoteaux two years to paint it; the value is $50,000; it winds on the largest spool in the world, 59 feet long; it takes two flat cars to transport it, and eight horses to draw it after reaching its destination.

The Battle of Gettysburg was exhibited to the press and a few invited guests last evening, and it certainly is a very clever illusion. Philippoteaux, the author of this great work of art, was born in Paris in 1846. From his earliest years he showed such remarkable natural aptitude in art matters that his eminent father, Felix Philippoteaux, who, with Horace Vernet, painted the famous historical paintings in the Versailles Palace,



UNROLLING THE PICTURE.

gave him instructions in the first elements of art painting.

At the age of 16 Paul Philippoteaux received instructions from Cabanel and from Leon Cogniet, with both of whom he was a favorite pupil. While studying at the "Ecole des Beaux Arts" he obtained several first medals, was admitted as No. 1 for the "Prix de Rome" examination, and received other high honors.

He is to-day among the foremost of the artists of Paris, where his paintings in the "Salon" are very highly esteemed, and he is now pronounced by critics to be the greatest historical painter in the world.

In order to paint the cyclorama of the Battle of Gettysburg, which is the greatest work of his life, Paul Philippoteaux came to America several years ago, spent several months on the battle-field of Gettysburg taking sketches and drawings of the country, consulted the official maps at Washington, and obtained from Gens. Hancock, Doubleday, and others, details of the fight as it really took place. He then returned to Paris and occupied two years in painting this great work of art.

Standing in the center of the painting, one can apparently look off for miles. The immediate foreground is half real, half painted, but it would take a trained eye to discover where the real and artificial meet. There is a waving field of oats that commences real enough at your very feet and stretches away over country twenty times the size of the building. There is a well, half real, half painted; a ploughed field, stone walls, trees, country roads, all on the same plan, half and half, but which half is which, it is hard to tell. The big painting will be opened to the public to-day.

AT THE THEATERS.

Miss Galloway Making Friends in Lost in New York—Coming Attractions.

Lost in New York is drawing packed houses at the People's. The excellent work of Miss Louise Galloway and Gus Pixley catches the house and they are both prime favorites. The senic effects are excellent, especially the East river by moonlight, the real steamboat and the running fountain in the park. The piece will be presented this and to-morrow evenings and to-morrow afternoon.

Twenty-seven Patents.

Twenty-seven patents cover the mechanism of the race in The County Fair. The moving platforms upon which the horses work weigh over 20,000 pounds and 14 men are employed to work this scene. The County Fair will be produced at Wheeler's all next week and it will be well worth seeing. The County Fair had a three years' run in New York city.

A Toledoan Manager.

W. H. Power's Ivy Leaf company returns to the People's for its annual visit and begins its engagement Monday evening. The acting company for this season are all new to the piece and are said to be the best company that has ever performed the Ivy Leaf. Smith O'Brien, the Irish minstrel, still heads the company and is supported by well known Irish jig and reel dancers, Sam and Kitty Morton, Horace Clinton, Rich Williams, W. S. Pollard, Eddie Joyce, Robert Howell, Eddie Schenck, Nelly Strickland and Ann Kent. The tour of the company is under the management of G. D. Johnson, an old resident of Toledo, and was for a long time a member of Messrs. Brady & Garwood's forces.

HOME SEEKERS' LOW RATE EXCURSIONS.

On September 15th and 29th, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway will sell excursion tickets to the farming regions of the south, southwest, west and northwest, at greatly reduced rates. Tickets will good for thirty days from date of issue. Full information can be had by applying to A. J. Smith, general passenger agent, Cleveland, O., or to your nearest ticket agent.

The Lake shore is the great through car line between the east and west, and offers superior advantages to travelers.

SOME SPICY CURRENT TOPICS

Of Local and Neighborhood Interest.

Notes and Comments on Incidents Occurring Daily—Prepared for Readers Who are Hustled for Time.

GONE TO THE FAIR GROUNDS.

Secretary Crane, of the Exposition company, has removed his office to the exposition grounds, where all business will hereafter be transacted. The gates will remain open until next Monday.

TO REORGANIZE THE COLLEGE.

An effort is being made to reorganize and perpetuate the Northwestern Medical college, which recently gave up its charter. A meeting of the old trustees will be held with this end in view to-morrow afternoon.

SUIT FOR INJURIES.

Joseph Rumkowski sued the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railroad company in common pleas court to-day to recover $5,000 damages for injuries sustained on April 10 while in the employ of the defendant unloading coal cars to boats at the Marine dock.

THE DOUGLASS RETURNED.

The steamer Douglass, owned by Howell, returned yesterday from a very successful season on the Detroit river. She was chartered during the summer to run between Detroit and Ballast Island. She will go into the fish trade when the season opens here.

FREE EMPLOYMENT REPORT.

The following is Superintendent Murphy's report of the free public employment office for the week ending September 3:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Situations wanted....	63	37	100
Help wanted.....	28	60	88
Positions secured.....	29	27	56

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

As the union teachers' meeting and Bible class conducted by Marion Lawrance has been changed from the Y. M. C. A. building to the First Congregational church, on St. Clair street, it is requested that there will be a full attendance of the teachers Saturday afternoon at 3:30 p.m.

DEATH FROM PARALYSIS.

This morning Mr. John M. Shoemaker, an old and respected resident of Toledo, died at his residence, on Colburn street, of paralysis. The deceased has been employed as an upholsterer in the Wabash shops for many years. He was a member of Toledo Lodge No. 20, K. P., and will be buried under the auspices of that body on Sunday afternoon.

PROPOSED TO SAW OUT.

A plan to effect a jail delivery was thwarted yesterday by Turnkey Lutz. It seems the plans were set on foot by a person named Lewis, charged with forgery. His wife has been allowed considerable freedom about the jail, but yesterday the turnkey grew suspicious and searched her husband. He found a handful of small saws on his person. A thorough search was made and more saws were found on the other prisoners.

SYLVANIA'S TREASURER SUED.

The township board of education of Sylvania township began action in common pleas court to-day against Alonzo W. Bellows, treasurer of Sylvania township, to recover 1,468.80, for monies held in trust for the plaintiff, appropriated and converted to his own use while acting in the capacity of such office. His property was attached last night by Sheriff Stuart.

There is no clue to the whereabouts of Bellows.

FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

To-night will occur the caucuses for the selection of delegates to the republican county convention. They will be held at the following places:

First ward—Wigwam, Bush street.
Second ward—Phœnix hall.
Third ward—Court house.
Fourth ward—Druid hall.
Fifth ward—B. F. Cheney's store.
Sixth ward—Weber's hall.
Seventh ward—Wigwam, Bancroft street.
Eighth ward—Wigwam, Dorr street.
Ninth ward—Lincoln hall, Broadway.

THEY'LL HAVE A GOOD TIME.

The Forty-ninth regiment, O. V. V. I., which was formed in this neighborhood, will celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of leaving for the field by holding a big reunion at Tiffin, Thursday and Friday, September 10 and 11. A complimentary dinner is to be given, and other rations can be obtained on the grounds. The evenings will be devoted to campfires, with speeches, stories, songs and social enjoyment.

A TRIP THROUGH THE HOLY LAND

Rev. Isaac Newton, D. D., last evening concluded a course of four lectures on his observation in the Holy Land, which were delivered at the Albany Street M. E. church. The doctor traveled extensively and aimed to make notes of important data which would render his talks of peculiar interest. The people of North Toledo have been highly entertained and instructed by the lectures, and as Dr. Newton is a fluent and easy talker his points were stated in such manner as to leave an impression. The lectures will be repeated with profit in the other charges.

BANKS AND LABOR DAY.

There has been some question as to the effect of the law making Labor day a holiday, with especial reference to the banks. They are evidently not included, as will be seen by the following which was passed April 28, 1890, to take effect from and after its passage.

"That the first Monday in September of each and every year, shall be known as Labor day; and be for all purposes whatever, except for the presentment for payment or acceptance, and the protesting or giving of notice of non-acceptance or of non-payment of all negotiable instruments, considered as the first day of the week."

FINALLY GET THE STREET.

For over a year litigation has been pending in probate court, relative to the construction of side tracks by the Pennsylvania railroad company, on Water street from Ash street to Buffalo.

The property owners in the first place enjoined the construction of such tracks.

The company then instituted proceedings to appropriate the property by condemnation, and the case but recently terminated, and a verdict rendered.

To-day the deeds were filled at the recorder's office, which give the company possession of the property desired, and the following amounts were paid:

John A. Bailey and wife, $9,000; Daniel E. Bailey, $25,000; Edward B. Root, $16,000.

FORGER CAPTURED.

Several weeks ago Chief of Police O'Dwyer sent out a number of notices asking the authorities of different cities to be on the lookout for one C. F. Horning, who was wanted in this neighborhood for forgery.

Horning was formerly from Pittsburg, and was representing himself to be the eastern agent for the Humboldt Milling company, Minneapolis, Minn. He would take an order for goods at a greatly reduced price, and then ask the dealers to indorse an order for $100 or more.

Word was received here to-day that Horning had been arrested at Zanesville, O. Detective Manly will be sent to Zanesville to bring Horning to this city.

CONSULTING WITH BANKERS.

New York, Sept. 4.—Secretary Foster arrived at the sub-treasury this morning and was at once called upon by a number of bankers. At noon he was in consultation with President Cannon, of the Chase National bank. Mr. Foster receives his callers in the private room of Ellis H. Roberts, the assistant treasurer, who is at present out of town.

LABOR DAY.

The earliest boat that runs to Bellevue Park for the Labor Day Picnic is the steamer C. B. Wallace. Leaves foot of Monroe street 10 a. m., 2 p. m., 4:30 p. m., 7:30 p. m. Leave the grounds 11:30 a. m., 3 p. m., 6 p. m., 10 p. m.

POLICE FORCE INDIGNANT

At the Interference in Their Department and the Bungling Court.

Mayor Emmick, Police Judge Sala and Prosecutor Wheeler have been losing favor with the police force and officials ever since the commencement of their administration, and as their mismanagement increased, so did the sentiment against them.

The raids on the houses of ill-fame last week, and the subsequent trials, capped the climax so that now there is not an officer who does not openly express his disgust and contempt of the trio.

The mayor and the judge especially seem determined to run the whole police department, and they are bound to have a hand in everything.

The sergeants who were in the last raid and had command of squads are particularly indignant. "They are making monkeys of us before the court and the people," said one of the sergeants, "by the bungling way the police court is conducted, and to those who do not know the facts in the case they make us appear ridiculous. We were given no chance to procure evidence in these cases, and yet they are being prosecuted when we can't prove anything. There are some of us who have been in the service from ten to twenty years, and we have a reputation to sustain, but these fellows would kill it in a week."

ON LOCAL RAILROADS.

The Reduction in East Bound Percentages.

Toledo Tinware Classification—Various Matters of Local Interest.

Quite a number of points in this vicinity are affected by the reduction from Grand Rapids points to the seaboard to 96 per cent. of the Chicago-New York rate. The percentage from some of the points as corrected are as follows:

Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan—north of Owosso to and including St. Louis and Alma, 96 per cent.; north of Alma to and including Farwell, 100; north of Farwell to and including Cadillac, 110 per cent.; west of Cadillac to and including Copemish, 112 per cent.

Wabash—main line, Peru to Andrews inclusive, 96 per cent.; Detroit division, Denver to Collamer inclusive, 96 per cent.

Michigan Central—main line, Marshall to and including New Buffalo, 96; Air Line division, Clarendon to Niles, 96; South Haven division, Kalamazoo to South Haven, 96; Battle Creek division, Battle Creek to Findlay, 96; South Bend division, Niles to South Bend, 96; Grand Rapids division, Grand Rapids to Vermontville, 96; Saginaw division, north of Owosso to Swan Creek, 95.

Lake Shore—Air Line division, Millersburg and Goshen, 96; Western division, west of Goshen to and including La Porte, 96; main line, Elkhart to and including Quincy, 96; Battle Creek division, north of Goshen to Findlay, 96; Kalamazoo division, north of White Pigeon to Grand Rapids, 96.

Flint & Pere Marquette—Freeland to Ludington and Manistee, 100 per cent.; south of Coleman to Mt. Pleasant, 100.

Detroit, Lansing & Northern—west of North Lansing to and including Grand Rapids, 96; Grand Ledge to and including Greenville and Sheridan, 96; Grahams to Sheridan via Edmore, 96; north of Greenville to and including Howard City and Six Lakes, 100; north of Edmore to and including Big Rapids, 100 per cent.

The west bound changes between the same points and the date they may be effective will be issued later.

Toledo Tinware Classification.

In the matter of a point raised as to the classification of tinware manufactured by Toledo companies, Chairman Gill of the official classification committee, to whom the matter was submitted, has ruled that the word stamped can not be used unless the article is made of one piece of tin, and that articles of tinware with handles, ears and spouts that prevent them from nesting solid are not entitled to stamped ware rating.

Cinders from Many Engines.

President C. C. Waite of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railroad was here yesterday afternoon. Although the men say there is trouble brewing on the road, President Waite says there is nothing in it.

The Flint & Pere Marquette is after better terminal arrangements at Toledo.

General Manager Ashley of the T., A. A. & N. M. has returned from a trip up the line.

E. W. Angell has been appointed agent of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan railroad at Shepherd. He was formerly agent at St. Louis, Mich. J. W. Goodyear has been appointed at St. Louis.

A new time card will go into effect on the T., A. A. & N. M. Sunday, September 13. There will be put on an extra passenger train between Owosso and Mt. Pleasant and a fast freight from Cadillac to Toledo for vegetables and fruit.

General Passenger Agent C. C. Jenkins of the Clover Leaf went to St. Louis last night.

Chief Clerk C. W. Peak of the T., A. A. & N. M. general freight office is up in Michigan on his vacation.

General Passenger Agent J. M. Hall of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad has been appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief G. A. R.

F. B. Hull, traveling auditor of the Lake Shore, met with quite a serious accident last Tuesday at La Carne. He had finished auditing the books at that place and undertook to board a westbound freight, which was running about ten miles an hour. The speed of the train jerked him off his feet, striking his leg against the broken handle of an express cart, cutting a bad gash just below the hip.

Wm. C. Hill, of New York, representing Ballinger's monitor, and postal and shipping guides, is in town calling at the general offices.

Chief Inspector Henry Marshall, of the Toledo Joint Rate Inspection bureau, is able to be out after a spell of sickness.

Traveling Passenger Agent A. G. Robinson, of the Chicago & Alton, is in town.

The Toledo Superintendents' association will meet Wednesday at 1 p. m., at the Boody house.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Meyers are at Seabright, N. J.

Dr. L. L. Yonker, of Bowling Green, was in the city to-day.

Rev. W. C. Hopkins has returned from his summer vacation.

Arthur Burdick is enjoying his vacation in New York and Seabright.

Mr. A. L. Flack and F. M. Grapes, of Tiffin, were in the city to-day.

Col. John S. Harbeck, who has been absent from the city for some time, returned to-day.

Miss Cecilia Case, of Cecil, Paulding county, is visiting with her cousin, Mrs. J. J. Rochford, 418 Tenth street.

Rev. Dr. McGaw, with Mrs. McGaw, will return to-morrow from an enjoyable visit with his children, at Portland, Oregon.

Mrs. Thomas Dale and daughter, Ruby, of Walnut street, have just returned from a pleasant visit with friends in Perrysburg.

Harry V. Mills, wife and baby have returned to Baltimore after a four weeks' visit with Mrs. E. A. Ward, Harry's grandmother.

Rev. C. W. Hoeffer, of Ansonia, grand prelate of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, K.P., spent yesterday and to-day in the city with friends.

Fred Meissner, M. Math, Clarley Eteman and Frank Stevens formed a party of congenial spirits that went to Put-in Bay yesterday. A very enjoyable day was spent.

Miss Anna Hope Maher leaves next week for Saratoga, N. Y., where she is to complete her education. Miss Maher recently graduated with honors from the high school.

Mrs. George Stebbins and son Fred, of Toledo, are visiting with friends in this city. E. Alexander and wife, of Toledo, are visiting with friends and relatives in this city.—Defiance Crescent.

WIFE MURDERER HANGED.

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 4.—Frank Denforth, the negro wife murderer, was hanged at 12:30 p. m. His neck was broken and death ensued 20 minutes after the drop fell.

IN TRADING CIRCLES

Both at Our Home and Abroad.

Wheat Quotations for the Day—Price-Current for Produce and Other Articles.

The market quotations in the BEE are compiled from United Press special dispatches and from reports received by the Toledo Produce Exchange, and specially arranged by Mr. Denison B. Smith, secretary of the Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BEE, TOLEDO, O., Sept. 4.

Notice—Toledo, New York, Chicago, St Louis and Detroit markets, will adjourn over from Saturday until Tuesday, September 8, on account of Labor day.

London wheat market steadier. California shade higher. Weather fair. Liverpool steady and turn dearer. Corn firm and shade dearer.

Liverpool received in past six days 898,330 bu wheat, of which 588,330 was American, and 68,000 bu of corn.

The receipts of wheat to-day at seven principal western points are 1,023,667 bu, compared with 334,103 bu on the same day last year.

Agricultural seed trade.—London, Wednesday.—Messrs. John Shaw & Sons, seed merchants, of Great Maize pond, London, S. E., write that the continued bad weather hardened in a marked degree values of all kinds of seed, red clover and Italian ryegrass in particular have advanced considerably.

The receipts of wheat to-day at seven principal western points are 689,564 bu in excess of the corresponding Friday in 1890.

The export clearances yesterday at three Atlantic ports were 458,621 bu of wheat and flour to an aggregate of 535,000 bu.

English markets as reported herein are steadier and a shade higher for wheat and corn.

In what we daily utter in these pages concerning wheat, we are not actuated by a desire to advance prices, but by the hope that for the present, at least $1 00 will be maintained at the lake markets if not $1 00 to the farmer. We don't want to see it decline, and don't believe it is necessary. It ought to be made legal tender this year at not less than $1 00. If there are weak spots in the market on this or the other side of the ocean they are occasioned by our own dealers. This morning English markets opened firm and were higher because American markets were higher yesterday. Nine shillings per cental in Liverpool, which is the outside quotation for red winter wheat, means $1 30 per bu. The water freight thence is 15c and the expenses 5c per bu, perhaps 6c. It looks as though prices at the seaboard were cheap and Toledo follows the seaboard closely. Let us see if the English dealers consider America the arbiter of the situation. An English market journal, Aug 26, says of wheat that day—5 p. m.—With lower American cables prices went back to the level of the opening quotations, the market closing ¾d to 1d over the last prices of yesterday; and of corn—5 p. m.—After the call the market fell away on lower American quotations, the finish being quiet at ¼d decline from last night's close.

Every American dealer who agrees with himself to buy wheat at the lake ports every time it strikes ¼c below $1 and does it he will make money on his deal if he stands by it.

Receipts of winter wheat are now from the accumulations in interior elevators. The farmers every where have stopped selling, and for two reasons, first they are very busy, and second they have sold wheat enough to be indifferent, and will not commence again at under $1.00.

The wheat markets in this country have been weak and dull to-day, without new features or events of importance, except the report of decrease in import duty into Germany of 10c, to take effect February 1 next. Prices have ruled and close a little over.

Corn and rye are both somewhat higher east and west.

In New York September wheat closed ¾c lower; December, ¼c lower; September corn 1c and October ½c higher. In Chicago September wheat closed ⅜c lower and December ⅛c higher; October corn ⅛c lower.

A feature of the trading to-day is a widening between price of September and December.

In Toledo we have had a decidedly dull day, and with very little disposition for trading on either side. The features are a slight decline in September and a steady closing for December. May has been traded in, on the call, and after, much more freely. On the call cash and September wheat sold at $1 00; May sold at $1 00½ to $1 00⅝. After the call cash and September sold at 99⅝@99c and closed at 99¾c; December at $1 03¾@1 03 and closed at $1 03¾; May sold at $1 09¾ and closed at $1 09¾ bid.

Cash wheat was quiet and lower, closing steady; No 2 soft at 99¼@99c, closing at 99¾c; No 3 sold at 97¼@97. Rejected No 1 at 87c; No 2 at 80c; red and white at 96¾c.

Corn—No 2 at 66c, No 2 yellow at 67c.

Rye was a shade lower; not much doing; No 2 at 90c, cash and September; No 3 at 88c.

Clover seed was easier, with much more activity; September sold at $4 75 @4 80; October at $4 75@4 80 and December at $4 85.

Reduction in Import Duty On Grain in Germany.

Private telegrams here state that Germany has placed America on the same basis as Austria, which means a reduction in import duty on grain of about 10c to take effect February 1, 1892.

Freights.

Lake Freights to Buffalo Wheat, 2c Corn, .c
Erie Canal, ins'r chgs.. " 4¾c " .c
Toledo to New York..... " 6¾c " .c

Daily Receipts and Shipments.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments at the points named:

	RECEIPTS.			SHIPMENTS.		
	Wh't	Corn	Oats	Wh't	Corn	Oats
N Y....	531700	749 00	224000	599110	4 800	....
Balto....	21 817	1469	1800	....	....	....
Phila....	88957	6460	28268	19578	6562	17690
Boston..	1305	26591	26015	39033	32698	....
Toledo..296481		2 250	6317	171850	6 000	1200
Chicago 200788		629068	312 85	44752	98578	291292
Milw'ke. 51700		1260	16400	....	....	....
St. L ..149000		21000	61000	108000	11000	9400
Detroit.. 63872		23 6	16494	67098	497	7564
Duluth...16956		....	....	....	....	....
Minne...4119.0		....	....	154 80	....	....
Total. 1023667		....	....	....	....	....

Markets by Telegraph.

London, Sept 4—4 p. m.—Wheat cargoes off coast at opening steadily held; maize nothing offering. Wheat cargoes on passage and for shipment steadier; maize quiet and steady.

Mark Lane—Wheat at opening steadier; maize steady. Red winter wheat for prompt shipment 4s 6d; red winter wheat for present and following month 4s 6d; No. 1 Cala wheat just shipped or promptly to be shipped 4s 6d; No 1 Cala wheat nearly due 4s 6d. French country markets quiet. Weather fair.

Liverpool, Sept. 4—4 p. m.—Wheat market steady, demand fair, holders offer moderately. American mixed corn firm, demand fair, 4s 5d. Red western spring wheat No 2 to No 3, 8s 11½d @9s; California wheat No 2 to No 1, 9s@9s 1d. Wheat and corn off coast demand fair. Receipts of wheat past six days 630,000 centals, of which 355,000 centals was American. Receipts of corns past six days 84,7 0 centals.

New York, Sept. 4.—Money 3 per cent. Exchange steady; posted rates, 4 86¾ and 4 89¼. Actual rates, 4 84¾@4 85 for 60 days, and 4 88¼@4 89 for demand.

Governments steady; currency, 6s 109 bid; 4s coupon, 117¾ bid, 2 per cent. registered bonds, 96½.

The market again displayed considerable strength this morning, while the trading in the leading shares assumed very large proportions, the first prices ½ to 1 per cent. higher than last night's figures, and in the early dealings the entire list made further fractional gains, the leading stocks especially recording sharp advances. Atchison, Burlington, Rock Island and Union Pacific were the leaders in the generally active list, while Wheeling & Lake Erie preferred and the Chesapeake & Ohio stocks were the features among the inactive stocks. At 11 o'clock the advance in the active list ranged from 1 to 1⅞ per cent. The C & O shares were up ⅝ to 1½, and W. & L. E. preferred 1⅝. In the second hour there was renewed activity and a further advance. Union Pacific andvanced to 42c against 41¾c, at which it closed yesterday. Atchison advanced to 41¾ from 40¾, and Burlington to 93¾ from 90c. The general list improved slightly in sympathy. At noon the quotations for about the best of the morning, the advance ranging from ½ to 2 per cent. At this writing the market is less active at a slight reaction. The sales for the morning amounted to 256,200 shares.

Chicago, Sept. 4—Opening: Wheat—December, $1 01. Corn—September, 66¼c; October, 56c. Oats—September, 19⅝c; October, 20¼c. Pork—October, 12s 9d. Lard—October, $6 9-½. Ribs—October, 7s 3d.

Detroit, Sept. 4—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, $1 00; December, $1 04 bid; May, $1 10¾ bid; No 1 white, cash, 97c bid. Corn—No 2 cash, 66c bid. Oats—No 2 cash, 22c.

Chicago, Sept. 4—Close: Wheat, September, 97¾c; December, $1 00¾@1 01. Corn—September, 66c; October, 59¾c. Oats—September, 23½c; October, 19¾c. Pork—October, $10 87½. Lard—October, $6 02½. Ribs—October, 5s 9d.

TOLEDO PRICES CURRENT.

Poultry—Stubbers, 20@25c a piece; old 7c per lb; ducks, 6c 00@8 50 per doz; geese, $3 00@4 00.

Provisions—Pork, better; mess, $11 50 per bbl; short, $13 00; clear, $13 50; short clear, $14 00 pounds. Hams, 18 lbs and over, 11c; 15 lbs, average 11½c; 12 lbs and under, 12c. Shoulders, 8c. Breakfast bacon, clear, 9½c; rib, 9c. Smoked beef, 12c. Lard—Kettle rendered, 8c; by barrel, 8¼c; 50 lb tin kettle lard, 8½c; refined, 7¾c; 50 lb tins, 8c. Bacon sides, 8c. Bologna 6c. Barrell meats dull and a little lower at times.

Butter—Gathered creams, 17@20c; fancy Ohio creamery, 20c; fancy northwestern cream, ery, 17@18c; fancy dairy, 15@16c; prime to choice, 14@16c; medium, 10@12c; common, 7@9 per pound. The market is dull for all grades and lower prices on choice stock are looked for.

Calves—Choice, 6½c; medium, 6c per pound.

Tallow—City, 5c per lb; country, 4c@. Market strong.

Hides—Kip skins, 5c; calf skins, 6c; light hides, 4c; heavy steers, 5½c; No 1 green, 5c; No 2 do, 3c; No 1 wet salted, 6c; No 2 do, 4c; No 1 bull, 3½c; No 1 dry flint, 10c; No 2 do, 7c; dry salted, 6@7c per bbl; sheep pelts, fun wool, $1 00@1 50; glue stock, 2c. Market dull and quiet.

Wool—Unwashed—Medium clothing, 18@23 per lb; combing and delaine, 24@25c; quarter blood, 23@24c; fine merino, 18@19c; burry and cots, 13@15c. Fleece-washed—Medium clothing, 27@28c; combing and delaine, 30@31c; fine merino, X and XX, 28@29c; burry and cots, 18@ 19c. Tub-washed—30@35c; pulled, 29@30c. Market firm and very quiet.

Grapes—40@50c per lb.
Peaches—$1 50@2 00 per bu.
Oranges—$4 00@4 50 per box.
Lemons—$4 00@5 00 per box.
Pears—Large 50@75c per bushel.
Watermelons—10@15c.
Plums—$2 00@2 50 per bushel.
Peppers—40c bushel.
Nutmeg Mellons—$1 50 per barrel.
Blueberries—$4 00@5 per bu.
Apples—30c@50c per bu.
Celery—30c per dozen.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 35c per bu. Sweet potatoes $4 per bbl; Jersey $3 per bbl. Cabbage home grown, 50c per bbl. Onions, home grown, $1 00 per bushel. Cucumbers 5c per dozen. Squash, 5c per doz. Corn, 8@10c per doz. Peas, 75c per bu. Tomatoes, 25@40c per bu. String beans, green, 40c; wax, 40c. These are growers prices obtained at the market.

Eggs—Quiet but scarce and firm at 14@15c per dozen.

Hay—Choice timothy, $11 00@12 00; No 2 do $10 00@11 00; mixed 9 00@10 00. Straw, $6@7 00.

Seeds—German millet, $1 15 from store; Hungarian and common millet, 85c@$1 00 from store; flaxseed, $1 19@1 20 per bu on arrival.

Millfeed—Bran, $15 00 in bulk on track; shipstuff, $20 00, middlings $22 00 and $1 00 more in sacks.

Flour—Spring patent, $6 00; spring family $5 75; winter patent, $6 50@7 00; fancy $5 75@6 25, winter family, $5 75@6 00; extra, $3 75@4 50; low grade, $4 00; northwestern rye, $6 00@6 25 per bbl.

Salt—50c per small bbl; large, 90c per bbl, Michigan, on track, 75c.

Beans—New York marrows, $2 50@2 60; navy and medium, $2 30@2 40 per bu.; western navy, $2 50@2 75.

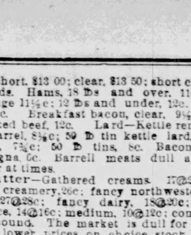
Maple Sweets—Syrup, pure, $1 00@1 10 per gallon; manufactured, 75@90c.; sugar, 11@12½c per lb.; Common, 8@10c. Market quiet.

Sorghum—Medium to choice, 24@36c per gallon. Market dull.

Dried Fruit—Apples, 9@10c per lb; evaporated, 12@13c; peaches, 7@8c. Market dull.

Cheese—New York full cream, 10@11c; Michigan full cream, 9½@10c; Young America 9@10c; fancy Schweitzer, 14½@15c; twins, 11½@12c per pound. Stocks are light and the markets firm.

Fish—Mackerel, No. 1 large shore, per bbl, $18 00@20 00; No. 1 shore, $16 00@17 00; No. 1 medium, $20 00@21 00; No. 2 shore, $17 50@18 50. White fish, No. 1, per half bbl, $7 50; No. 2, $6 50@6 75. Lake herring, $3 00 per half bbl; No. 1 herring, 25c per box. Very quiet.



DR. BIGELOW

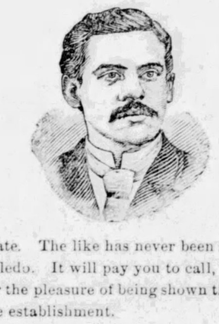
AND HIS LARGE

Force of Assistants

ARE RIGHT IN IT.

That is they are nicely settled in the Palatial Granger Building, at 305 Summit St., corner of Madison,

opposite the Electric Transfer Station. The doctor has two whole floors, four suites of rooms, ten in number—the largest and finest Dental office in the



State. The like has never been seen in Toledo. It will pay you to call, if only for the pleasure of being shown through the establishment.

The doct

The Bee.

BY THE TOLEDO BEE CO

ELMER WHITE, G. G HADLEY, F. P. CHAPIN

ESTABLISHED 1876.

The BEE absorbed—
Daily and Weekly Times, February 15, 1881.
Daily and Weekly Post, February 25, 1886.

ONLY 15 years old, and the leading paper of North western Ohio. It is the pioneer low priced paper, is *always* for the people and is read by the great masses. For these reasons THE BEE has always enjoyed the largest circulation, and is consequently the best advertising medium.

OFFICE 136 AND 138 ST. CLAIR ST

THE BEE is regularly placed on file and may be seen at the BEE'S New York Office, Room 206 Potter Building, opposite Postoffice, New York City.

TOLEDO, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 4, 1891.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
JAMES E. CAMPBELL, Butler County.
For Lieutenant Governor,
W. V. MARQUIS, Logan County.
For Auditor of State,
T. E. PECKINPAUGH, Wayne County.
For Attorney General,
JOHN P. BAILEY, Putnam County.
For State Treasurer,
C. F. ACKERMAN, Richland County.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
GUSTAVUS H. WALD, Hamilton County.
For Commissioner of the Public Schools,
CHARLES C. MILLER, Erie County.
For Member Board of Public Works,
JOHN McNAMARA, Summit County.
For Food and Dairy Commissioner,
A. J. TRUMBO, LawrenceCounty.

JUDICIAL TICKET.

For Common Pleas Judge,
GRAYSON MILLS, Erie County.

Commissioners Ritchie and Platt have accepted the site for the Buckeye building in the exposition park, and it is said to be one of the best locations on the grounds. That is as it should be; nothing is too good for Ohio.

The anticipated news is at hand. Lieutenant Peary's Arctic expedition is in imminent peril of meeting the fate which befell most of the brave fellows who composed the Greely party. If the northwest passage exists and is ever discovered, will it be worth all it has cost?

Even the Mail and Express, devoted to Harrison and the support of all the absurdities of his administration, through thick and thin, says "Minister Patrick Egan should pack up and come home by the first steamer." As a crusher of our late misrepresentative in Chili this may be regarded as a finality.

Will the "expert" jurymen in the Park Place inquest find any person or persons guiltily responsible for the destruction of life by the fall of the Taylor building? Sixty-two human corpses were removed from the debris, others are believed to have been consumed in the ruins, and several persons were injured for life. Will it be the stereotyped verdict of nobody to blame?

The Connecticut factory has turned out 7,000,000 large manilla postal cards for business men and 5,000,000 "delicate pearl gray" cards for ladies only. This is a great administration. When ever before was the prevailing fashionable tint in dry goods recognized by a department of the government? Like Mr. Dick, who couldn't keep the head of Charles the First out of his manuscript, Postmaster General Wanamaker "sets us all right."

This year's cotton crop exceeds that of last year by 1,500,000 bales, commenting on which an exchange says "Nobody seems to have got left in this year of phenominal good luck." The cotton growers who must sell their product for seven cents a pound in an artificially limited market are of opinion that they are left, and the wool-growers of Ohio, selling for four cents a pound less than last year, are very sure they are left. This year of phenominal crops is also a year of McKinleyism rampant, and a good many people are left in consequence.

Will Hippolyte go the way of all Haytien presidents? Since Toussant l'Ouverture was starved to death by Napoleon's orders, as is generally believed, the following fates have been meted out to Hayti's rulers: Murdered, Dessalines, Guerriet, Salnave; exiled, Bayer, Herald, Riche, Soulouque, Boisrond Canal, Salomon, Legitime. Christophe, second emperor, committed suicide in terror of assassination. Geffard, after suppressing nine revolutions, fled before the tenth. Domingo also escaped from a people thirsting for his blood. Missage-Leget is the solitary specimen who served out his term. Perhaps if some of the would-be ministers will read up history they will be as anxious to stay at home as Minister Douglass was to return.

Notwithstanding the assurance that no existing treaty is violated by the concessions the sultan of Turkey has made to the czar in the Dardanelles, the act has resulted in renewed preparations for hostilities in almost every old-world country. It is stated a British fleet will be immediately dispatched to watch the Dardanelles, although at the foreign office in London an effort is being made to treat the affair lightly; concentration of French troops is being hurried; while in Germany the situation is so seriously regarded that the National Zeitung of yesterday (the twenty-first anniversary of the surrender of Napoleon III. and 90,000 men at Sedan) said: "Never before have our minds been so much filled with the possibility of being compelled to fight to retain our winnings of 1870."

Things looks cloudy for a satisfactory settlement of the labor troubles in Tennessee by the special session of the legislature. The action of the house so far is a distinct triumph for the lessees of the convicts, while the appointment of a committee to investigate the conduct of those state officials who have sympathized with the cause of the free laborers will but intensify existing bitterness of feeling. At the time of the riots at the Briceville mines Governor Buchanan acted with tact and good judgment and doubtless averted bloodshed. His promise to call this extra session was understood to imply favorable consideration of a measure for the repeal of the convict lease system. His recommendation to the legislature when it did assemble was that the employment of the convicts should continue, but that the state, by purchasing the mines and operating them, should become the employer. There is no relief for free labor in this proposition, and its recommendation is an indorsement of state socialism which democratic Tennessee can not accept. What the final action of the legislature may be remains to be seen, but it is not certain that any good will come of its deliberations.

The democrats of Pennsylvania held a harmonious and enthusiastic convention at Harrisburg yesterday, nominated a good ticket and adopted a platform around which will rally not only the democracy of the state, but the dissatisfied who have not before been of that faith. The platform declares for the Australian ballot, and delegates-at-large to the proposed constitutional convention were elected, and tariff reform and the double standard of gold and silver for a currency basis are demanded. These are all popular measures and the candidates going before the people for their suffrages upon this platform have a still stronger pull. It is that their election will give opportunity to turn the republican rascals out, and with such examples as Quay and Bardsley to show the need of change, the people are likely to make it. The democrats of the Keystone state go into the political battle rejoicing that "there is lovely fighting along the whole line," and that their chances for winning are good.

SUNDAYS AND THE FAIR.

The question what part if any of the world's fair shall be open on Sundays is again brought forward. A delegation from the American Sabbath union, of which Editor Shepard of the New York Mail and Express is president, presents to the Columbian commissioners a memorial praying that everything about the exposition shall be closed upon Sundays. These gentlemen represent a large body of people, and theirs is not the only association preferring this request. Indeed, before the first shovelful of earth was thrown up in Jackson park, the question was raised, and perhaps it would be well to have it settled and out of the way as soon as possible.

The views of the petitioners should be met with that consideration the expression of all honest conviction and earnest feeling merits, but the commissioners should not decide as they are petitioned to do unless it can be shown these are the views of the majority of the people, or that the wishes of the opposing majority are wrong. There was a time when the religious sentiment of this country would have been overwhelmingly against any form of entertainment on the fair grounds on Sunday. It was in deference to that sentiment the Philadelphia exposition was closed on that day. For better or for worse sentiment has changed and custom has obediently followed. In most of our large cities the experiment is being tried of offering some form of entertainment, mentally and morally elevating, at hours when presumably the people have duly performed their religious duties for the day. And these things are not done for money making, but to make men better and happier.

At the Paris exposition in 1889 the machinery hall was silent on Sunday, and there was no buying or selling in any departments. But the great halls were all open, and the art, industrial and scientific departments were visited by hundreds of thousands on Sunday. The largest attendance registered on any one day of that exposition was on a Sunday, and the number was 386,000 persons.

It may be the commissioners of the present world's fair will conclude to follow this precedent, and that general sentiment will sustain them. The arguments offered by the Sabbath union are the familiar ones against all forms of Sunday work and recreation. The only original averment of the petition is that "it is desirable to give foreigners an opportunity to see the American Sunday as it is usually observed," to which the reply might be made that it would be better not to give them an opportunity to see how Sunday is usually observed in Chicago slums. Col. Shepard in an interview gives his views as follows:

"I believe firmly that if the fair is not closed on Sundays the Lord will put His curse upon the enterprise, and on the nation. He will send plagues and pestilences as He did in the days of Pharaoh. If, on the contrary, the gates are closed on Sundays the Lord will bless the fair and make it the grandest success possible. You have no idea of the intense feeling of the Christian world on this subject. It is with us to a man, and should we win it will rejoice as one man."

These, with all courtesy intended, are the views of a narrow and bitter mind. Col. Shepard has arrogated a right to speak here what is little short of blasphemy. And he is no more entitled to speak for "the Christian world to a man." Bishop Turner, of the African Methodist church would "have the exposition open in the interests of morality, in order that a hundred thousand or more strangers in a strange city, with time hanging on their hands, may not be tempted to throng the haunts of vice and corruption, having no better place to which to go." How many of the clergy and of Christian men and women will agree with Bishop Turner, and how many are of Col. Shepard's views it may not be possible to determine. Outside of the church almost all Americans will side with the bishop. And the customs and wishes of our guests from abroad are entitled to consideration.

PROJECTED CABLE.

London, Sept. 4.—The important announcement has just been made by Gov. Amtrose Shea of the Bahama islands, now visiting here, that arrangements have been fully made for the laying of a cable from Jupiter inlet on the Florida coast of the United States to the Nassau, N. P., and that the contract provides that the same shall be in working order by December 20 of this year. At Jupiter the cable will connect with the United States government land wires to Jacksonville, Fla.

WILL RECOVER.

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 4.—While attempting to cut an electric wire on a pole 30 feet from the ground, Charles Welch, of the Edison electric illuminating company, was transfixed with 600 volts of electricity. He shot downward from the bar on which he sat, but his body was caught on a wire underneath, from which he hung unconscious in the air. He was rescued from his position and will recover.

FAVOR THE LADIES.

Urbana, Sept. 4.—This morning's session of the Cincinnati conference was a very exciting one, including a number of lively debates. The subject was "Admission of Women to the General Conference." A number of votes were taken, resulting in favor of woman's cause.

A resolution was passed instructing delegates to the general conference to vote in favor of woman's admission to conference.

A HARVARD GRADUATE.

Boston, Sept. 4.—J. C. Heywood, who has been named by the pope as one of his private chamberlains, is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1855. Most of his life has been spent abroad. In 1862 he published a book entitled "Salome, the Daughter of Herodias," and he is the author of "Lady Merton," and numerous other poems of merit. The office to which he has been appointed is not actually a religious one.

JAY GOULD'S TRAVELS.

Sedalia, Mo., Sept. 4.—Jay Gould arrived here at 12:30 p. m. yesterday. He was accompanied by General Manager Clark, other members of his official household and three ladies. They made only a brief stop. Mr. Gould said he expected to reach New York on Saturday.

WE ARE BEHIND THE TIMES

Experiments Made With Smokeless Powder

Prove That This Country Should Use It.

No Good in Small Arms But an Awful Power in the Large Pieces of the Navy.

New York, Sept. 4.—The war department sent a special agent abroad nine months ago to get samples of the different smokeless powders used by the European powers. While the idea was good the task was hopeless from the start. The war departments of France, England and Germany make their smokeless powder and no outsider can enter their factories, much less get samples of their powders. The process of manufacture is considered a state secret. Even active officers of the countries named have to apply for special permission to visit a power mill belonging to their government.

German Walsrode Smokeless Powder.

Under the circumstances it is not surprising that the United States agent found it impossible to get samples of the smokeless powders used in the armies of France, England and Germany. All he could do was to buy samples from private powder mills.

This he did, and he brought back samples of the English Maxim and Houghton, the French B. N., the German Noble and Walsrode and the Belgium Werdenen. All these have been tested by nearly every European government and found not satisfactory, in spite of the improvements made upon them. Each company assured the agent that its powder was the best, and that it would like to supply the United States government with as much smokeless powder as the whole army could puff away.

Capt. Blunt of Springfield, at the head of the board of army officers for testing the new magazine rifles to be introduced into our army, was assigned to thoroughly test these powders. He is an expert and his experience is of great value to the service.

According to Capt. Blunt's report all the smokeless powders brought from Europe as well as the one manufactured by the United States navy, is valueless for use in small firearms such as infantry rifles.

The force of smokeless powder is much greater than that of ordinary gunpowder, because of the high explosive character of the substances used. Its combustion is so rapid that one grain more than the normal charge of a cartridge will cause an increase of 15,000 pounds pressure to the square inch in the breech of a gun. Unfortunately the most skillful hand cannot measure a powder charge to the nicety of a grain, more or less.

The increased pressure causes an increased velocity of the missile, and as by far the largest number of cartridges will be a trifle irregular in the weight of reduced pressure and the actual velocity of each bullet will differ. With such material marksmanship would become a farce, and an infantry body forced to use it might as well throw rifles away and essay to hit the enemy with a baton.

Only a few trials have been made to establish the value of the samples of smokeless powder for large guns. The 8-inch B. L. steel rifle, the smallest of the new American big guns at Sandy Hook, was fired a couple of times with the German Walsrode. The results, in a measure, surprised the experimenting officers.

The normal charge of ordinary powder for an 8-inch rifle is 130 pounds, the shell weighing 300 pounds. Only 45 pounds of the German smokeless powder were used and the low pressure of 30,000 pounds per square inch to the breech of the gun with the extraordinary velocity of over 2,000 feet per second were obtained. Taking into consideration that the full charge of 130 pounds ordinary powder with a pressure of at least 35,000 pounds to the square inch would not have given more than 1,750 or 1,800 feet velocity it would seem that this smokeless powder has some good qualities.

All these foreign powders have been carefully analyzed, but their composition remains a secret. It has been impossible to determine the chemical bases of some of the compound ingredients, and until this is done it will be hard for our powder-makers to improve upon these products. The value of smokeless powder in warfare is beyond dispute. The war department seems to realize this, and the ordinance department does at present, with its limited means, all it can to keep abreast with the progress of modern times This government should follow the example of foreign powers and establish laboratories, placing them in charge of skilled chemists, who might study the smokeless powder question thoroughly.

The French smokeless powder has the appearance of thin sheets of glue which are cut in strips 2 inches long and half an inch wide. The charge is bound together with a string and thus put into the gun. The German Walsrode is cut in cubes one-third of an inch square. It is dark black and under the knife acts like soap. A thin piece cut from it is almost transparent.

One of the chief components of all smokeless powder is now nitro-cellulose which seems to have transplanted the straw cellulose.

FORMALLY SURRENDERED.

The Defeat of Balmaceda Now Complete.

Vessels Given Up and Their Officers Hear for the First Time of Balmaceda's Flight.

New York, Sept. 4.—A special cable dispatch to the Herald from Callao, Peru, says the torpedo boat Admirante Condell and the armed transport Imperiale, the last armed forces loyal to the late president Balmaceda, of Chili, were formally surrendered to the Chillian minister here yesterday.

The two vessels steamed into port in the morning and for the first time heard of the defeat of the Balmacedists, the flight of the president, the fall of Santiago and the complete triumph of the junta.

The commanding officer of the fleet, after consultation with the Chilian minister, decided to formally hand over the two ships to that official as the representative of the nation.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The Chilian congressional envoys in this city received the following cablegram to-day:

"Valparaiso, Sept. 2, 1891.—General Baquedano has delivered up the command. The re-establishment of the constitution and the laws has been celebrated throughout all the land with indescribable enthusiasm.

"(Signed) WALDO SILVA.
"Vice President of the Senate.
RAMON BARROS LUCO,
"Speaker of the House."

Senors Silva and Barros Luco, with Commander Montt, of the navy, compose the junta of the government.

CENSURED THE MINISTER.

London, Sept. 4.—The Times publishes a Valparaiso letter, in which it is stated that the British war vessel Espiegle shipped the Balmaceda silver on orders from the British minister at Santiago, Mr. Kennedy, after the principal banks of the Chilian capital had refused to purchase it on the ground that the transaction would be illegal.

The Times editorially censures the British minister for his failure to preserve a neutral attitude in the matter.

WATER EXCURSIONS.

The Passenger Steamboat Business Very Large This Season.

"This season has been an especially good one for the steamboat excursion business," said Mr. S. Canfield, the steamboat and real estate agent. "Not only has the business been good at Toledo, but I have received reports from Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicago, and all report a heavy season. So far as weather is concerned the season has been most unpromising. The first part was bad and there has been but little really warm weather. This did not seem to retard the excursionists, and steamboating was more popular than ever. A large amount of freight has also been carried on passenger boats.

"The Idlewild, running between Toledo and Detroit, has carried more people than was ever carried over the same route before. She is not so large as the Greyhound, but the people patronized her, and the profits were larger in proportion. At Detroit all the boats have had an immense business."

Mr. Canfield has chartered the steamer Arundell to run between Toledo, the Islands and Catawba and she will make her first trip Sunday.

COUNCIL COMMITTEES

Consider Much Business Last Night,

But Definitely Decide on But Little--The Gas Fight Started Again.

The railway committee had plenty of business last evening and several important matters were acted upon. First came the new general street railway ordinance, prepared last spring and which has been dormant for a long time. Manager Lang, of the Consolidated, was on hand and opposed section 11 of the ordinance which requires conductors on all cars. He did not think they should be obliged to place conductors on the bobtail cars and those run extra on heavy days. There was some discussion on this point, but the committee refused to change the section.

Section 7 which requires safety gates on the left side of the platforms was amended to exclude bobtail cars.

Mr. Lang also objected to the section requiring cars to be run 18 hours per day and asked that the time be made 16 hours.

This was opposed by some of the committee, but a motion by Mr. Lee to amend the ordinance as suggested by Mr. Lang was carried by a vote of 4 to 3.

The ordinance was then approved as a whole.

The ordinance granting to the Robison company right to construct an extension on Mullberry street, Spring street and Stickney avenue came up for the fourth time and was again approved by the committee.

A petition was presented, asking the council to compel the Consolidated company to run cars from Bellevue Park to Manhattan road, according to their charter. This was signed by 73 citizens, and a resolution was approved to enforce the terms of the frachise.

A Mr. Bartell, living on Lagrange street, appeared before the committee and made complaint that he had been refused transfers from the Lagrange street line to certain other lines of the Consolidated. Mr. Lang promised to investigate the matter and it was passed over by the committee.

An ordinance was presented, which requires the railway companies to employ on their cars only residents of Toledo. This was asked for by the employes of the road, and Mr. Tom Wall, president of the Electric Wage Workers Union headed a committee that was present and asked for the approval of the ordinance. After a brief discussion the ordinance was approved.

* * *

The gas committee also held an important meeting to discuss the price of illuminating gas. This matter had been taken up last spring and then dropped.

Mr. H. S. Walbridge was on hand to represent the gas company and presented their side of the matter in a long communication showing the relative consumption and price of gas in various cities and setting forth numerous reasons why the price should not be reduced. The document concluded by asking that the gas company be granted an extension of contract on present rates, $1.25 per 1,000 cubic feet for a term of two and one-half years.

Mr. Walbridge was then questioned on different points that they desired information on, and there was considerable discussion, most of the committee being of the opinion that the gas company can afford to sell gas cheaper.

Mr. Walbridge suggested that if the council thought the gas company was making so much money, the city ought to buy the plant. He said he was willing to sell, but the committee did not take him up.

Mr. Walker moved that the matter be laid over for two weeks for further consideration.

This elicited more discussion, and Mr. Caldwell moved that a sub-committee be appointed to visit the gas works and examine the books.

This motion was carried, and Messrs. Potter, Doner, Albrecht, Everett and Morris were appointed on the committee.

Street lighting was then taken up and legislation was approved for electric lights on Detroit avenue, from Monroe to Dorr street; on Scottwood avenue at Virginia, Bancroft and Floyd streets; at corner of Prescott and Horton streets; on Hicks street from Washington to Ewing and at the corner of Champlain and Magnolia streets.

* * *

The committee on harbor and commerce approved a resolution requiring the Consolidated street railway to repair the Perry street bridge between their tracks.

The sidewalk committee approved resolutions for several new walks.

* * *

The sewer committee approved an ordinance for new sewers between Erie and Ontario streets from Magnolia to Bush.

The contract was awarded for building a sewer in the alley east of Vermont avenue, Leith Bros., for $1,191.98.

F. E. Cole was the lowest bidder on sewer No. 381, in Wisconsin street from Junction avenue, but his bid was rejected for the reason that he charged $40 per thousand for lumber.

* * *

The street committee had some discussion over letting the contract for paving Western avenue. A petition was presented for a firebrick pavement with medina curb, and a committee of property owners were present to favor this kind of pavement.

City Engineer Wickenden opposed placing such a pavement in the street and stated that it was in no condition to be paved.

The contract for macadamizing Wayne awarded, however, to John Streicher for $43,542.69.

The contract for acadamizing Wayne street was awarded to W. T. Ryan for $2,616.

A resolution was approved to pave Fifteenth street with cedar block from Madison to a point 240 feet southwest.

A building at the corner of Cherry and Superior streets projects two feet into the street, and a resolution was approved ordering it vacated.

The resolution to place box drains in Fassett street was amended to take the cost out of the general fund, instead of the street improvement fund.

ENTRIES CLOSED.

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 4.—The entries for the meet of the Springfield bicycle club on the 10th and 11th of this month closed to-night. The list includes over 100 names, the number of entries being 531. Every bicycle rider of note in the country has entered. Both the list of prizes and the condition of the track have been very powerful in inducing the best riders to patronize the tournament. The program for each day includes ten races.

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

Boston, Sept. 4.—The Boston & Albany railroad company will pay a dividend of $2 per share September 30, to stockholders of record September 12. The transfer books will be closed from September 14 to September 30 inclusive.

PROSPECTS OF THE SOUTH.

Substantial Development Now Predicted.

Decreased Indebtedness and Solid Business.

Farmers and Merchants in Good Shape, Which Promises Much--Big Yield of Crops.

Baltimore, Sept. 4.—The Manufacturers' Record, of this city, publishes six pages of special letters from leading bankers in all parts of the south as to the financial condition and prospects of general business and farming interests.

The reports uniformly show that immediately after the Baring failure, southern bankers and merchants pursued an very conservative policy and at once commenced to curtail all their operations and to make preparations for a long period of monetary stringency if it should come.

The effect of this, while lessening the volume of trade has been the reduction of indebtedness and the placing of all business on a solid financial basis.

It also resulted in the borrowing of less advance money by cotton planters for many years and hence the present crop has less indebtedness against it than the crops of former years.

In all parts of the south the farmers are reported less in debt than for years, many reports saying that their indbtedness is smaller than at any time since the war, due in part to the enforced economy on account of the monetary stringency since last fall and in part to the large crops of the last few years.

The low price of cotton in the spring caused planters to pay more attention to raising their own food supplies and the south will probably be less dependent upon other sections for corn and wheat than ever before.

It is estimated that the grain crops of the south this year will aggregate nearly 100,000,000 bushels more than in 1890, and this added to the large yields of fruits and vegetables, will keep at home at least $75,000,000 that last year went north and west for food stuffs.

This will fully offset the low price of cotton and if cotton should advance by reason of a decrease in yield would be clear gain to southern farming interests. The yields of sugar, rice and tobacco promise to exceed the crops of 1890 and to add largely to the general prosperity of the south.

The bankers in all sections of the south report that with business on a solid basis, with less indebtedness on the part of the farmers and merchants than for years and with good crops assured, the prospects for the fall and winter have never been more favorable.

A period of great activity in solid substantial development is universally predicted.

TO MAKE THE LOSS GOOD.

The British Government Will be Asked to Settle for the Loss of the Eldorado.

New York, Sept. 4.—There is a strong possibility that the British government will be called upon to make good the damage done to a portion of the valuable cargo of the steamer Eldorado, of the Morgan line, which met with disaster recently in the Bahamas, by the wreckers of the Bahama islands.

These wreckers, who are little better than pirates, swarmed over the Eldorado as she lay helpless on one of the Bahama shoals, tried to haul down the American flag which flew at her masthead, and were with difficulty restrained from taking forcible possession of her. The only means of saving the ship and cargo from them was to give them permission to break out a portion of the cargo and load it on their schooners.

After they had removed a good deal of the merchandise they refused to deliver it on board the steamship New York or at the port Bimini, and Capt. Byrne, of the Eldorado, was obliged to take their word that they would land it at Nassau. The character of the wreckers is a pretty safe guarantee that much of the cargo which perforce was intrusted to their care will not be accounted for.

At this time of the year communication between Nassau and this port is necessarily slow, and the Southern Pacific company, which operates the Morgan line, is unable to determine as yet the loss it has sustained at the wreckers' hands. Mr. Charles B. Tweed, the company's counsel, said to a Times man yesterday that he had employed counsel in Nassau to look after the company's interests, but he had not received advices from him as yet.

The wreckers claim the protection of the British flag, and it is asserted by many that the British government ought to be responsible for their treatment of the crews and vessels of other countries that meet with misfortune in Bahaman waters

NORTHWESTERN OHIO POINTERS.

The democrats have a splendid ticket up in Williams county and will win with ease.

J. B. Couch, of Napoleon, is training for the republican nomination for senator.

Mayor Holmes, of Weston, will be the next treasurer of Wood county. Paste that in your hat.

Nearly all of the republican legislative candidates in the northwestern counties are pronounced Foraker men.

Judge Geo. C. Beis, of Erie county, an old Toledo boy, is actively engaged in politics and is a great hustler.

The republicans of Putnam county have nominated a ticket, but, as usual, the offices will be filled by democrats.

The democrats of Henry county will not hold their convention until Sept. 19. The republican ticket is now in the field.

Hon. Godfrey Jaeger, of Ottawa county, has all the business he can attend to and is permanently out of politics, so he says.

The democrats of Hardin county will meet in convention at Kenton, Saturday, Sept. 12. Congressman Outhwaite will make an address.

Dr. James Taylor Petty, of Fremont, is actively at work to secure the republican senatorial nomination. Stewart can easily defeat any republican.

The democrats of Fulton county will make a strong struggle to elect a representative and commissioner. They ought to succeed and probably will.

A. W. Scott, democratic candidate for treasurer of Williams county, has been deputy treasurer of that county for several years. He will be elected.

The senatorial convention to be held at Ottawa, Sept. 23, will be largely attended and the citizens of that place have appointed committees to see to the entertainment of the visitors.

Prof. George H. Withey, the active little democratic warhorse of Oak Harbor, is confident Gov. Campbell will be re-elected. Mr. Withey will take an active part in the campaign this fall.

The republican judicial convention in the second subdivision of the Third district will be held at Ney, Defiance county, September 24. Hon. C. A. Bowersox, of Bryan, will be nominated.

Col. J. H. Brigham is still in the Wind River country negotiating with the Shoshone Indians. The colonel may bottle up some of the atmosphere of that region and turn it loose in the Ohio campaign on his return.

Congressman-elect Ferd Layton is reported to have said that there was a possibility of the republicans defeating Shaw and Geyer. It is dollars to cents that Layton never said anything of the kind. He is not that sort of a democrat.

In the counties of Lucas, Wood, Henry, Defiance, Fulton, Paulding and Williams, the vote which the state ticket of the People's party will receive will scarcely equal the prohibition vote of former years from present indications.

FALSE RUMOR.

Paris, Sept. 4.—There is no truth in the rumor circulated last night that a transport train had run off the rails and over an embankment at Culmont de Chalindrey and that 200 persons had been killed. No such accident occurred.

ANTE-CAUCUS PENCILINGS.

Convention will be called at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at Druid hall.

It is noticed that ex-Councilman Frank King is not saying a word these days.

Foraker's friends will seek to control the county central committee. They want everything.

Bob Parke is marshalling the First ward hosts to-day. It would be a funny caucus without Bob.

Jake Englehart will not be sure of the nomination until the thing is over. His conscience troubles him.

Carl Beckham is evidently too slow for a republican trotter in Lucas county. Mark the prediction to-morrow.

There will be some strange combinations in to-night's caucuses. As the showman would say, look out for them.

Who will be Mr. Bonner's chairman at to-morrow's convention? That's the question bothering the Forakerites to-day.

Dr. Roulet is encouraging unlimited entry in the coronership race. By failure to agree, it may come his way for a third term.

How happy is Treasurer Hunter to-day compared with two years ago. Just about this time he was tramping grass at a rapid gait.

"I'll run if nominated," said Mr. Southard this morning. So will Griffin, Flickinger, Messer, Beckham, Heller, Schneider, Manchester and the rest of the fellows.

"Oh, for an Ashley to bleed this fall," is the plaintive wail of the fellows who expect nominations on the county ticket. Such a plum is only enjoyed once in a century

Street Commissioner Bower will do his share to-night at several of the caucuses, if they can be prolonged sufficiently to allow him to make the rounds. "Bones" has the first pull.

An effort will be made in the Third ward to-night to even up things for that little escapade some weeks ago, when the old republican club and its officers were voted out as barnacles.

The Sherman-Foraker excitement prevalent for the past few weeks will have the effect of bringing out good crowds to the caucuses to-night, which has not been the case for some years.

What and if the silver-haired Flickinger should distance Manchester, Southard, Beckham, Schneider and the rest of them? It must be remembered that C. A. is no youngster in politics.

What will the modest Sixth ward get out of the deal to-morrow? There's Tom Cook, Tucker, Beckwith, Caldwell, Rogers, Nauts, Mack, Bitter and Mensing, who are sprinters in their way.

Every thing is harmonious in the republican party in Toledo. This statement must be believed, because the boys say so. There is a liberal supply of knives being sharpened to-day just the same.

Chris Schneider refuses to withdraw. He says he is the only true-blue German who is a candidate for the legislature. And he is right, too. Messer's claim to German descent dates several centuries back.

"Bones" is the busiest man in Toledo to-day. He recognizes the weight of responsibility resting on him, and will do his duty though the heavens fall. He had no time to turn back the postoffice doors this morning.

A great many appointments have been made by the republican state committee, but a microscope cannot discover one for Toledo. Not much is expected from the city on the Maumee this year by Chairman Hahn, hence he will not be disappointed.

Mayor Emmick might seek an early indorsement by securing a nomination for representative. That would be a good way to answer his question to Solicitor Read yesterday: "Who am I, anyway?" Try it once, Vince.

It will be necessary to have a dozen conventions to accommodate all the statesmen who desire to represent the Seventh ward. They are getting thick over there and are soon to be joined by ex-Mayor Hamilton.

The familiar figure of President Squire is seen on the streets to-day, looking none the worse for his tilt with Chairman Hahn this week. Mr. Squire is mixing a fresh pot of war-paint for use to-night on Gus Wendt, Horace Merrill and other kickers in the Fourth ward.

Mr. Griffin performed a master stroke (?) last night, when he gave out his acceptance of a request offered him two months ago by some gentlemen in labor circles, to again run for the legislature. He desired to let the people know why he was running for the third term. Great planner is that man Griffin.

Why the antipathy to a third term last fall in the case of Judge Cummings and Jim Southard, if it is not to be practiced to-morrow? Or are the services of Mr. Griffin of so transcendent importance as to completely wipe out precedents?—Republican comment on the street to-day. The Bee gives it up; let's have something easier.

It is said that if Postmaster Brown is chosen a delegate from the Second ward to-night, Mr. Bonner will introduce him as temporary chairman of the convention. Jake Romeis is preparing a speech on a motion to approve the nominations by a rising vote, if he can get Judge Austin to second the same. The whole thing is contingent on Mr. Mr. Brown's choice to-night, Mr. Bones.

Griffin will not switch over from the house to the senate if he can prevent it. It's just this way: Charley wanted to be lieutenant governor, but that didn't work; the next convention presenting a chance for representative, he's right in line. Shoul he fail to-morrow, then the senatorial convention is held on the 25th inst., and by that time he can probably have a petition prepared requesting him to look after the interests of the dear people (and Griffin) in the senate. See?

ITS POWER BROKEN.

The Louisiana Lottery Business Reduced More Than One-Half.

Washington, Sept. 4.—John C. Maynard, the postoffice inspector in charge of the New Orleans district, has returned to Washington from New Orleans, where he has completed the work in some twenty-five cases against the president of the Louisiana Lottery company, for violation of the law which prohibits the sending of lottery matter through the mails.

Mr. Maynard says the chain of evidence in these cases is complete and the company will hardly dispute the facts. He thinks the power of the company is broken and says the business is reduced to such a point that, although it advertises a capital prize of $300,000, it does not now sell more than one-half of any ticket, so that it is impossible for the capital prize to be drawn.

DECIDES THE CASE.

Budapesth, Sept. 4.—Mlle. Vacaresco has consented to leave the queen of Roumania, and the king has started to join the queen.

Mlle. Vacaresco is the young lady with whom Prince Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Roumania, romantically fell in love. She is the daughter of one of the maids of honor of the Roumanian queen. "Carmen Sylva," and the queen is said to have looked on the affair with a friendly eye, although it was bitterly opposed by the Roumanian ministry. The withdrawal of the young woman from the court probably finally decides the case against the love-lorn couple.

REFUSED TO PAY.

Patterson, N. J., Sept. 4.—During the opening of August Depauw's saloon, on Beckwith avenue, Wednesday night, James Watson was shot in the left arm, Andrew Smith had his left shoulder torn with a bullet and Thomas Coyne was wounded in the neck. Depauw, the proprietor, is charged with the shooting. Coyne's injury is the only one considered at all dangerous. The wounded men brought on the affray by refusing to pay for drinks.

STORM AT PARIS.

Paris, Sept. 4.—Yesterday afternoon Paris was visited by a storm of extraordinary violence, the sky becoming suddenly so dark that it was found necessary to light the electric lamps in the streets. The wind blew a gale and the rain fell in torrents. During the course of the storm two men lost their footing and falling into the mouth of a sewer were drowned before help could be obtained.

SHALL BE AN ITALIAN.

Rome, Sept. 4.—The Fanfulla states that a Roman Catholic power, supposed to be Austria, having sounded the college of cardinals on the matter of the possible selection of a non-Italian pope, it was ascertained that a great majority of the cardinals are determined that the pope to be elected shall be an Italian.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE GAS TRUSTEES

Agree to Lay More Pipe in Various Localities.

Mr. Backus Wants All Applicants Treated Alike—Result of Last Night's Meeting.

The gas trustees held a lengthy session last night, but accomplished very little.

The committee on city plant reported favorably on several petitions for lines, half of the cost to be paid in advance.

Mr. Backus wanted to know when the old plan of advancing the whole amount had been abandoned.

Mr. Parsons said that the plan, if there ever had been one, had not been abandoned, but the board deemed it wiser to take half the amount in advance and get the line in the ground so that some revenue could be derived.

Dr. Jones said that at the time that the board demanded the whole amount in advance, it was not known that a credit for pipe could be established, but since 6, 9 and 12 months' credit could be obtained on all the pipe needed, he was not in favor of establishing any rule, but let the parties who wanted gas raise as much money as possible and then build the line.

Mr. Backus objected to compelling some to pay the whole amount in advance while others should only be required to pay half, or as much as they desired. He was in favor of treating all alike.

Mr. Greene, member of the committee on city plant, stated that it was the object of the board to pipe the city with as much despatch as possible, and the sooner this was accomplished the sooner a revenue could be derived. A great many people, he said, were ready to take the gas who wanted in, but they were not able to advance the whole amount and sometimes not half of it. He didn't think it right to bar anybody if they could raise any money at all.

Mr. Parsons then alluded to the resolution presented by him at a meeting not long since, requiring half of the cost of a line in advance, but in exceptional cases the committee on city plant could recommend a departure from the rule and report and act upon it, otherwise all petitions complying with the resolution were to be acted upon conclusively by the committee and submitted to the manager with instructions to construct the line. He stated that he would bring the matter up later on.

The following are the petitions reported on by the committee:

St. Louis street, from Starr avenue to Nevada street.

Colburn, Broadway to Maumee avenue; cost of construction, $844; amount subscribed, $961.

Orange to Cherry, thence to Ontario.

Union street, Woodruff avenue to Bancroft; cost, $503; amount advanced, $457.

After each petition was read, Mr. Backus would inquire as to the cost of the proposed line and the amount to be advanced.

In cases where the amount advanced was less than the cost of construction, he would vote against it.

The pay roll, amounting to $2,248, was presented for approval.

Mr. Backus stated that if the board continued on this present basis, the expenses would soon reach $5,000 a year.

Mr. Parsons looked over the pay roll and thought expenses should be cut somewhere. The pay roll was ordered paid.

The manager reported lot 58, Vistula division, leased for the storage of pipe. Approved.

The manager and superintendent inspected the line laid by R. W. Smith and reported a number of crosswalks and curves to be in bad condition. The manager was instructed to notify Contractor Smith to put the line in proper condition in accordance with his contract.

John R. Miller, who has the contract to pave Washington street filed a compisant to the effect that Park Foster & Co., in laying the pipe, failed to separate the dirt from the sand, and he intends to hold the city and Park Foster & Co. for any damages incurred. The letter was placed on file.

Manager Heston recommended the appointment of Peter Crowly, as gang foreman, at a salary of $75 per month, which was approved, Mr. Backus voting no.

The committee on city plant recommended the construction of a line of three-inch pipe in Robinwood avenue, 2,100 feet from Bancroft street. The cost of the line, $600, was advanced by J. W. Marsh. The line was ordered laid.

Mr. Parson called up his resolution in relation to the amount to be advanced for the construction of a line which passed without objection.

ALLEN COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

Lima, Sept. 4.—Allen county republicans have named the following ticket:

For representative, F. M. Dolson, Lima; treasurer, Israel Williams, Lima; commissioner, T. C. Calvert, Lima; surveyor, R. H. Gamble, Lima; sheriff, S. L. Archer, Delphos; infirmary, director, S. Mason, Bath; coroner, Dr. J. C. Clark, Bluffton.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Hon. Foster R. Warren.

TO THE EDITOR: It is generally understood that the injustice done Foster R. Warren in counting him out of the position as member of the state

CHEATING IN HORSE BLANKETS

Nearly every pattern of 5/A *Horse Blanket* is imitated in color and style. In most cases the imitation looks just as good as the genuine, but it *hasn't the warp threads*, and so lacks strength, and while it sells for only a little less than the genuine it isn't worth one-half as much. The fact that 5/A *Horse Blankets* are copied is strong evidence that they are THE STANDARD, and every buyer should see that the 5/A trade mark is sewed on the inside of the Blanket.

Ask for 5/A Five Mile, Boss, Electric, Extra Test, Baker

HORSE BLANKETS

ARE THE STRONGEST.

100 5/A STYLES

at prices to suit everybody. If you can't get them from your dealer, write us. Ask for the 5/A Book. You can get it without charge.

WM. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia.

Ladies Think— then Act.

That

Wolff's ACME Blacking

IS CHEAPER than any other dressing at any price, be it 5 cents, 10 cents, or 25 cents, you can convince yourself by wearing one shoe dressed with Acme Blacking and the other shoe dressed with whatever happens to be your favorite dressing. While Acme Blacking *will endure a month through snow or rain*, and can, if the shoe is soiled, be washed clean, the other dressing will not last a single day in wet weather.

Your shoes will look better, last longer and be more comfortable if dressed with Wolff's Acme Blacking.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

NEXT MONTH

Will see the arrival of an endless variety of

NEW GOODS

Which will put us in splendid shape for

FALL BUSINESS.

We have found that the combination to your pocketbook-- and ours--is

THE BEST QUALITY FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

And the best lock to a sale is

SATISFACTION!

We hold these three Keys. Are they correct?

L. HASSENZAHL,

232 and 234 Summit St.

L. BECKMANN

THE OPTICIAN!

319 Adams Street.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS

Who desire to increase their income can secure a permanent situation, on salary or commission as preferred, with the most successful Accident Insurance Company in America by ADDRESS-, WITH REFERENCES.

W. D. CHASE, Secretary, Geneva, N. Y.

F. H. PENFIELD,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating & Illuminating Oils

Naphtha, Gasoline, Linseed Oil and Paraffine Wax.

1 and 13 MERWIN ST., CLEVELAND, O.

Don't Get It Into Your Head

when you go by

MERRELL BROS.

At the corner of Monroe and Huron,

that they handle nothing but old traps.

If you want a vehicle of any description, go inside for it. A carload just received from the Buckeye Buggy Co., of Columbus.

These are the finest in the land but they have others at all prices.

BUCKEYE BREWING CO.

Freezers of Genuine

Pilsener, Export and

LAGER BEER!

TOLEDO, OHIO.

JOHN JACOBY, Supt.

"OAK RIDGE,"

GREEN SPRING, O.

Grounds and Spring unsurpassed. Excellent Cuisine, Passenger Elevator, Baths and experienced attendants. Medical Superintendent. Model Health Resort and Medical Sanitarium. $12 to $21 Per Week.

KING & HOUSEL, Owners.

A BARGAIN

100x200 Ft. on Bancroft St.,

Between Collingwood and Parkwood Avenues, for sale cheap, for a few days.

J. Baldy, 1813 Madison St.

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ARCHITECTS,

18 and 24 Chamber of Commerce.

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Fine Funeral Furnishings

428 Summit St.

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DESOLATION.

The days, so cold, so dark and drear,
Would be so bright and full of cheer,
If she were here.
The clouds that thickly round us lie
Would lift and change to summer sky
If she were here.

The waves of sorrow o'er us roll
And overwhelm the very soul
Since she's not here.
The sweets of life have turned to gall,
The sky is like a funeral pall
Since she's not here.

Each breath we draw is but a moan,
Life is a weight, a drag, a groan,
Since she's not here.
Our lives are turned to minor keys,
That would be heavenly symphonies
If she were here.

How would we dance on stormiest wave!
How would our souls in rapture lave
If she were here.
But joy, bright hope and cheer have fled,
Faith, wounded, sits with low-bowed head,
She is not here.

—Ida Branch Mills.

BEESWAX.

A vegetable cartridge shell, which is entirely consumed in firing, is now coming into general use in the French army.

By a recent appliance to kitchen ranges the refuse from the kitchen is thoroughly dried, converted into charcoal and used as fuel.

Nearly one half of the criminals in the German prisons were arrested for crimes committed under the influence of intoxicating drinks.

A monster blue crane was shot at Canton, Ga., the other day. The bird measured seven feet from tip to tip of wings and was six feet high.

Electrical illumination has made great progress in London. There are now upwards of 325,000 lamps in use, and the capital invested in the various plants amounts to $15,000,000.

Subterranean Florida is honeycombed by underground streams. When these are obstructed from any cause they work their way to the surface, making the great swamps which are characteristic of the state.

Oregon farmers have to maintain a constant struggle against the persistent spread of seedling trees over their cleared land, and if they give way in the struggle their fields are soon blotted out by young forests.

Esquimau women are boot and shoe makers as well as tailors and mantuamakers. Boots are made of sealskin throughout or else the legs of sealskin and the soles of walrus skin.

A clergyman in New South Wales complains that out of 117 marriages which he has celebrated within the last year 29 called him out of bed between 11 at night and 6 in the morning.

Vermont is boasting about her moral status. Since 1880 the population of the state has decreased 2 per cent., but membership in the churches has, in the meantime, increased nearly 5 per cent.

The Boston board of aldermen has increased the price of theater licenses very materially, and now it is asked to impose a new tax upon women who wear objectionable hats, so that all may be happy.

One feature of the great exposition at Chicago will be essentially American—the exhibits of animals. The authorities having the matter in charge have set apart $150,000 in premiums for the various sorts of live stock.

Stone forests are found in various parts of the world. In many cases they are hardened by some peculiarity of the atmosphere, and are found standing just as they were when clothed with green foliage thousands of years ago.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburg, Dr. A. Bruce read a paper on a case of cycopia, or single eye, which has come under his notice. There was a single socket for the eye, of a lozenge shape, and situated in the middle of the base of the forehead.

The statistics of the average size of families in the various countries of Europe are as follows: France, 3.03 members; Denmark, 3.61; Hungary, 3.70; Switzerland, 3.94; Austria and Belgium, 4.05; England, 4.08; Germany, 4.10; Sweden, 4.12; Holland, 4.22; Scotland, 4.46; Italy, 4.56; Spain, 4.65; Russia, 4.83; Ireland, 5.20.

Secretary Noble is said to be a man of moods who sometimes loses his temper and storms about the interior department in a very tempestuous way. He has an unalloyed antipathy to cigar smoke, and recently made himself very offensive to a correspondent who entered the secretary's room with an unlighted cigar in his mouth. Mr. Noble once had a similar encounter with Senator Pettigrew.

A British regiment returning to England from China next month is to make the trip eastward by way of Canada. This will be the first practical test of Britain's new military highway to the east across her American possessions, and the result will be looked for with much interest. Great Britain expects this route to be of enormous value in case of trouble in India and of the Suez canal being blockaded. The agreement between the government and the railroad for the use of the route was made public last week.

There has just been condemned to hard labor for life at the Yonne (France) assizes a man named Gerard, who, by his own confession, in the course of a few months had set on fire no less than 16 houses in the department. A year or two ago he applied for the post of captain of the pompiers in his native district, and furious at not obtaining the appointment, he had determined on revenge. He vowed that he would give the pompiers plenty of work, and he kept his word.

The Lake of Gennesareth, called also the Sea of Galilee, etc., situated in Palestine, 65 miles north of the Dead Sea, is pear-shaped. The greatest width is 6¾ miles; its extreme length is 15 miles. The Jordan enters it muddy at the north and passes out clear at the south. The natural features of the lake are neither various nor especially attractive. The chief interest connected with it is that Christ passed much of his time on its shores. It abounds in the best kinds of fish, which made the southern part of it particularly noted as a fishing ground. The towns around it in former times are now mostly in ruins.

Washington county, Ky., is plagued with bees. There never has been so many bee trees in the forests, and this season the swarms have taken to the houses, barns and churches. In Springfield, the county seat, a number of swarms have taken possession of the attic of the court house. A swarm took possession of a lawyer's office and stopped his business for several days, until he could starve them out. A man passing along a road had a hard struggle to keep a swarm that settled upon him from smothering him and from stinging the life out of him.

The magnitude of the figures concerning the operations of the railways of the United States in 1890, presented in Poor's Manual is indeed wonderful. When it is remembered that the total revenue of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1891, was $332,500,000, the vastness of the earnings of the railroad--$1,086,000,000, may, perhaps, be better appreciated. The net earnings of the roads, $341,000,000, almost equal the gross receipts of the United States. And then as to traffic, it is hard for the mind to grasp the figures. About 1,500,000 passengers a day, and every day in the year, almost 2,000,000 tons of freight per day and an average of revenue train mileage of over 5,000,000 per day.

A few days ago children, while playing round the church at South Paris, Me., discovered a can of powder under the old edifice. From its appearance this can is supposed to have been under the church since 1774, when it was the custom of the colonial patriots to secrete their powder in and near meeting houses. In the year mentioned John Sullivan, of Berwick, raised a company of men, and going to Ft. William and Mary, at Portsmouth, N. H., captured 100 barrels of powder, part of which was concealed in the old church at Durham, Androscoggin county, and used the next year by the minute-men at Lexington and Bunker Hill. It is thought that the can found at South Paris is part of the same lot that Capt. Sullivan seized from the King's men 117 years old.

According to London Tit-Bits polygamy is practiced to an extraordinary degree in Ashantee. The number which a man in private life may have is limited by his ability to purchase and support them, but the number which a king may have is limited by law to the modest number of 3,333, and it is said that he usually does not exceed that limit. The present king has actually the allotted number, and he has 600 children. These wives, during the working season, attend to the king's plantations, but the rest of the time they live at Coomassie, the Ashantee capital, where they occupy two long streets. When they go out for a walk in a body, as is often the case, they are proceeded by a number of eunuchs, who herald their coming, that all men may disappear and avoid looking upon them. When this is impossible they must fall upon their faces to the ground. If a white man happens to be there, and does not understand the law, the eunuchs turn his face away from the advancing women.

NEWS FROM SANDUSKY.

The Regatta in Sandusky Bay and the Victors.

Wedding of John E. Schuck and Cora L. Kunz.

New Paper Mill—The Wreck at Cedar Point—Notes of Interest.

Sandusky, Sept. 4.—(Special)—The past week at Cedar Point may well have been called "excursion week." Picnic parties nearly every day.

Steamboat and railroad excursions have been the order of the week, and the crowds which have visited this beautiful resort have been enormous. Sunday the 6th, Cedar Point closes for the season.

Propositions have been made for a settlement in the Robertson will case, and Tuesday next is the day set for the hearing.

Mr. Frank Stang has purchased the Lucas Loeffler property on Tiffin avenue, lots 42, 43, 44 and 45, for $2,400.

Cedar Point, which has been the scene of many assemblies, was again aglow Tuesday afternoon and evening, upon the occasion of the picnic given by Company B, Sixteenth O. N. G. The weather was everything that could be desired and about seven hundred people turned out to the picnic.

The attractions were many; the Opera House band furnishing excellent music, while Mlle. Garetta, with her trained birds, was a pleasant feature of the entertainment. The skirmish drill in the afternoon and silent drill in the evening, which was given by a platoon of 16 men, under Sergeant Stroble, was worth seeing and the boys did splendidly and their efforts were appreciated. The affair closed with a grand hop, which was enjoyed by old and young.

In society events the present week has been animated by two weddings, the principals to the happy event Tuesday evening being Mr B A Galleher, the popular agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway company in this city, and Miss Ida N Dye.

The ceremony was performed at 7 o'clock, at the residence of Mr Thomas Taylor, Hancock street, in the presence of a small number of relatives and friends, Rev P F Graham, of Trinity M E church, officiating.

The bride and groom dispensed with the customary bridal tour, and will remain in the city. After the ceremony congratulations were lavishly showered upon Mr and Mrs Galleher and at 8 o'clock the happy couple and their friends sat down to an appetizing wedding feast.

The instalation of Rev A H Dornbirer as pastor of the German Evangelical church in this city will occur next Sunday. The services will be conducted by some of the clergy of the Ohio synod.

Sandusky yachtsmen were jubilant Wednesday when the day broke over the bay in sunshine and the morning breezes came ruffling the waters and waving the trees with a promise of a good day for yachting.

Not such a day as the merits of the boats are severely tested in and records made, but a first-class day for a regatta, with lots of yachts entered, a day of smooth seas, fairly good breezes and excellent spectacular effect.

Fourteen yachts were entered for the race, and at 3:30 p. m. the start was made. Messrs. F. A. Hubbard, Ed Chapman and W. A. Till acting as judges on board the naphtha launch Sweetheart. The race continued until 7 o'clock, the Dawn, owned by Capt. Jay Anthony, coming in ahead and taking the first prize, $30.

The Laura, commanded by Capt. Ottomer Zistel, taking the second prize, $20. The Elsa third, $10, and Post fourth prize, $4. The Cynthia, commanded by Capt. George Williams, fouled at the No. 2 stake boat on the second round, and was ruled out.

The new paper mill that is building for Mr. Albert F. Newman on the site of the old Ilg brewery is rapidly progressing. A force of carpenters are kept busy, and the mill will soon be in operation.

There are 200 children at the present time under the tutorship of Prof. Hens Ballin in calisthenics and gymnastics, and in early fall a grand entertainment will be given at the opera house. The children are now being drilled for the occasion, and the event is looked forward to with great interest.

At 11 a. m. Wednesday a large fire occurred on Hancock street, near Oakland cemetery, destroying the wine house and barn belonging to Charles Blanche. An insurance of $500 was carried on the wine and a small amount on the building.

A suit has been filed against the Big Four railway company by Mr. Frank Stang to recover $125,000 damages for the burning of his brewery, caused by locomotive sparks.

The wedding of the week, regarding weather certainly was that of Miss Cora L Kunz and Mr John E Schuck, which occurred at the residence of Mr Daniel M Kunz, Columbus avenue, Wednesday at 5 p m.

Nothing could have been lovelier or more absolutely in accord with such a joyous event than the bright cloudless sky and warm sunshine of that perfect day.

The decorations were beautiful and the whole house was converted into a superb flower garden. The bride, who is a handsome brunette and one of Sandusky's most charming ladies, was attired in a beautiful white satin en-traine and carried an exquisite bunch of Marechal Niel roses.

At her neck she wore the groom's gift of pearls and diamonds. The groom is a well known vessel owner and highly respected by all who know him. The bridesmaids, Miss Laura Kunz and Miss Laura Gilcher, in modish gowns of chiffon, carrying bouquets of pink roses, and the flower girls, Miss Bessie Gilcher and Miss Laura Dennis, were charmingly gowned in white, and it was remarked that none but a beautiful bride could be escorted by such a galaxy of beauty without suffering eclipse.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. D. Bierce under a floral canopy of golden rod, and after showers of congratulations an elaborate wedding feast was served.

The presents were costly and elegant, among the many being a deed on a lot on Columbus avenue and a share of savings bank stock from the bride's father, 10 shares of Third National bank stock from the groom's father and a beautiful imported china dinner set from his grandfather.

Handsome gold watch chains were presented by the groom to his attendants, Messrs. E. E. Brown, of San Francisco, and Frank Zollinger, while lovely gold necklaces to the bridesmaids and silver necklaces to the flower girls were presented by the bride.

Excellent music was furnished during the ceremony and for dancing later on. The happy couple left on the 7 o'clock train for Cleveland, from which point they will make an extended tour up the lakes.

A legion of friends extend congratulations and good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. John E. Schuck.

The only radical cure for rheumatism is to eliminate from the blood the acid that causes the disease. This is thoroughly effected by the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Persist until cured. The process may be slow, but the result is sure.

TO OHIO SOLDIERS.

Each regiment and battery engaged in the battle of Chickamauga is requested to select one representative and one alternate, to accompany the Ohio Commission of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, and assist in locating the position on the field where their respective organizations were engaged. Transportation will be furnished by the commission for one representative from each regiment and battery. Send names and address of representatives and alternates to the secretary at Delaware, O., by October 1, 1891, if possible duly certified by the officers of the Reunion association of the regiment or battery, or meeting of the survivors thereof duly called for that purpose.

J. S. GILL,
Secretary Ohio Commission.

The British and Dutch governments have agreed upon a partition of Borneo. The Dutch have been allotted the largest share of the island, but John Bull gets the most valuable portion.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS

And Others Hold a Convention at Maumee To-morrow.

The thirty-second convention of the Lucas County Sunday School union will be held to-morrow and Sunday at the M. E. church in Maumee. An interesting program has been prepared, and some of the best teachers in the county will speak. The exercises for to-morrow are as follows:

10:00—Devotion, Rev. B. N. Boardman.
10:30—Reading of minutes, appointment of committees, business.
11:15—The object of this convention.
2.00—Devotional exercises, words of welcome and response.
2:30—"The Relative Value of the Question and Lecture Method of Teaching a Sunday School Lesson." Mrs Mary L. Blain, teacher Fifth Presbyterian Sunday school, Toledo.
3:00—"Visitation, Its Importance and Benefits," followed by one minute talks, Miss Anna M. Yeslin, First Baptist City Missionary, Toledo.
3:30—"The Primary Department," Mrs Frank Jaquet, superintendent primary department St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Sunday school, Toledo.
4:00—County work and roll call of vice-presidents, question box.
7:30—Song service and prayer.
8:00—"Enthusiasm in Sunday School Work," Rev. Errett Gates, pastor Church of Christ, Eleventh street, Toledo.
8:30—"What are the most important needs of the Sunday school," Rev. W. H. Sloan, pastor First Baptist church, Toledo.

On Sunday morning there will be a devotional half-hour at 6:30. At 10:30 Rev. J. C. Shaw of Perrysburg, will preach, and at 2 p. m. Prof. M. H. Davis will conduct the convention Sunday school. In the evening there will a praise service, followed by a prayer by Mr. F. W. Rickenbaugh on "Perils of Young People of the Present Day and How to Meet Them."

THE SIXTY-SEVENTH O. V. I.

Annual Reunion at Perrysburg Yesterday.

Large Attendance of the Veterans and a Good Time Had—Next Year's Officers.

The annual reunion of the Sixty-seventh O. V. I. was held at Perrysburg yesterday, and was one of the most pleasant in the history of the regiment. The meeting was held in the town hall, which was largely attended by the veterans and residents. An address of welcome was delivered by Mr. Sadler, superintendent of the schools, which was responded to by Judge W. H. Handy for the regiment.

After the disposal of some routine business, officers were elected as follows:

President—M. P. Sanderson.
Vice President—A. L. Newton.
Secretary and Treasurer—C. D. Lindsay.

The next reunion will be held at Swanton.

Roll call showed the following members present:

Col John Faskins, Toledo.
Major S F Forbes, Toledo.
Capt F J O'Sullivan, D, Toledo.
Sergeant Wm Waffle, A, Winameg.
Perry Clark, Delta.
W H Handy, H, Wauseon.
J S Dean, I, Wauseon.
C Roscoe, K, Milan.
W Carpenter, F, Lyons.
Jas Livingston, A, Carager.
A Roth, A, Toledo.
C Ducia, B, Toledo.
L Laberdie, B, Toledo.
L Consaul, B, Adrian, Mich.
John Kramer, E, Toledo.
J W Bowes, I, Ai.
F White, F, South Fairfield, Mich.
George W Conklin, F, Java.
Capt D C Dewey, F, Toledo.
H Welch, I, Lyons.
A N Briggs, hosp steward, Toledo.
Capt H J Crane, B, Toledo.
Capt C C Lewis, K, Toledo.
Capt C L Stevens, H, Wauseon.
Dennis Lovett, D, Toledo.
Wm Maher, D, Toledo.
John Turner, K, Toledo.
J Hakios, I, Toledo.
J T Huffman, I, Columbus.
A. L. Newton, B, Swanton.
Sam Borton, I, Tedrow.
J. W. Bowersox, F, Berkeley.
S. J. Boyers, I, Tedrow.
Wm Merritt, A, Carager.
C H Fairchild, A, Lyon.
Peter Cranker, A, West Toledo.
F G Loop, B, Walbridge.
I. G. Rideout, B, Walbridge.
Jno Baits, B, Walbridge.
Chas Tyler, B, Walbridge.
Warren Tyler, Walbridge.
Tom Eaton, B, Walbridge.
J H Luce, D, Monclova.
L Burget, E, Maumee.
L B Decker, F, Sylvania.
Walter Lathrop, F, Maumee.
M P Sanderson, F, Richfield Center.
N Parent, F, Sisley.
S Duncan, F, Carabger.
N. Nearing, F, Bowling Green.
S H Thomas, H, Bowling Green.
Henry Nighswander, G, Erie, Mich.
Jas Hayes, H, Perrysburg.
R S Davidson, H, Scotch Ridge.
Sam Ross, H, Bowling Green.
G W Cummings, H, Maumee.
Jno Shepard, H, Bowling Green.
D Hartman, H, Bowling Green.
Fred Hartman, H, Bowling Green.
Henry Wygant, H, Perrysburg.
D Hill, H, Portage.
W Hulburt, H, Delta.
Frank Blain, H, Perrysburg.
Chas Chappel, H, Perrysburg.
Geo Van Nette, H, Bowling Green.
John N Stacy, H, Bowling Green.
B F Cox, H, Bowling Green.
J M Cumming, H, Bowling Green.
Albert Johnson, H, Sugar Ridge.
A Cook, H, Bowling Green.
N Dibert, H, Perrysburg.
W H Handy, H, Wauseon.
J H Whitehead, H, Bowling Green.
Henry Guan, I, Sidney.
Capt Chas P Schaeffer, Toledo.
C D Lindsay, Toledo.
Clark Cummings, K, Haskin.
S A Jones, K, Fayette.
Warren Welch, Carager.

SPORTING.

The National League.

	W.	L.	P.	Per cent
Chicago	69	41	110	.627
Boston	62	46	108	.574
New York	56	45	101	.554
Philadelphia	57	50	107	.533
Cleveland	51	60	111	.459
Brooklyn	47	58	105	.448
Pittsburg	45	64	109	.413
Cincinnati	43	66	109	.394

American Association.

	W.	L.	P.	Per cent
Boston	78	33	111	.703
St. Louis	70	42	112	.625
Baltimore	60	49	109	.550
Athletics	59	49	108	.546
Columbus	51	63	114	.447
Milwaukee	47	62	109	.431
Washington	37	68	105	.353
Louisville	39	73	112	.348

Games Yesterday.

LEAGUE.

	Pitchers—	R	H	E
Cleveland	Gruber—	4	8	2
New York	Rusie—	7	14	2
Chicago	Hutchinson—	10	9	1
Boston	Clarkson—	1	2	3
Cincinnati	Mullane—	8	13	4
Philadelphia	Kling—	10	11	2

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	Pitchers—	R	H	E
Washington	Nealson—	15	18	5
Louisville	Meekin—	5	6	2
Washington	Duke—	3	8	1
Louisville	Stratton—	12	20	1
Boston	Haddock—	2	5	3
Columbus	Knell—	8	7	1
Baltimore	Madden—	7	13	0
Milwaukee	Davies—	1	2	6

Amateur.

There will be a meeting of the Auburndale base ball club Friday evening at 8:30 at Milburn hotel parlors. All members are requested to attend.

We, the East Toledos, accept the challenge of the Maroons for Sunday, September 6, on our grounds. Manager East Toledos.

The Tortures of the Inquisition

inflicted by the dread Torquemada have abominable prototypes in the shape of chronic rheumatism and neuralgia. Attack these agonising complaints before they reach the chronic stage with the superb blood depurent. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will assuredly expel their virus from the life stream. To procrastinate is to encourage the growth of incipient rheumatism, which rapidly tightens its grip upon the system. It is the very quintessence of diseases, and painful indeed is the clasp of its dreadful tentacles. Be prompt, therefore, take time by the forelock, always remembering that both rheumatism and gout, close relatives, are dangerous as well as painful. Debility, chills and fever, bilious remittent, dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, nervousness and kidney disease succumb to the Bitters. Appetite and the ability to sleep well are improved by it.

The True Way

TO RID THE HUMAN BODY OF

The Poison of Disease

IS TO FORCE IT OUT THROUGH THE SKIN.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

always does this effectually. It treats the disease instead of the symptoms, and removes the cause, thereby making a cure.

Mrs. E. J. Rowell, No. 11 Quincy St., Medford, Mass., says that her mother has been cured of Scrofula, by the use of four bottles of S. S. S., after having had much other treatment, and being reduced to quite a low condition of health, as it was thought she could not live.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3. Atlanta, Ga.

DRUNKENNESS LIQUOR HABIT.

ONLY THE WORLD THERE IS BUT ONE CURE DR HAINES GOLDEN SPECIFIC.

It can be given in coffee, tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of patient if necessary. It is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. It operates so quietly and with such certainty that the patient undergoes no inconvenience, and soon his complete reformation is effected. 48 page book free.

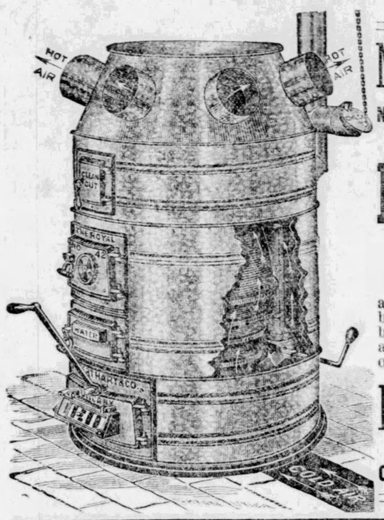
To be had of I. N. REED, Druggist, Summit and Madison Sts., Toledo, O.

MEN ONLY | REMEDY FREE.

Manhood restored. Parts enlarged. I have found a certain self-cure. I will gladly send the receipt, FREE to any sufferer. It is a reliable and lasting cure. Address, CHAS. F. GAUS, Box 36, Marshall, Mich.

Most Complexion

Powders have a vulgar glare, but Pozzoni's is a true beautifier, whose effects are lasting.



Now Is Your Time

Not next Fall when we are too busy, to have a

FURNACE

Put Into Your House.

Let us do it. We will not aim to be the cheapest in price, but we will do it so you will be comfortable next winter, and give you a hundred cents on the dollar. Address

E. A. EVERSMAN

HARDWARE,

Cor. Broadway & Logan St.

JOY TRAVELS ALONG with SAPOLIO

"A bright home makes a merry heart"

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It is a solid cake of scouring soap. Try it in your next house-cleaning.

All work should be so done as to give joy to the worker. Perhaps you have never felt joyful when cleaning house? You never will till you use SAPOLIO to assist you. House-cleaning has been revolutionized since housewives first learned its value. Why shouldn't you find joy in your work? All Grocers sell SAPOLIO.

YOUR CARPETS AND CURTAINS

Have you bought them? If Not, a visit to our store will do you good.

A Display of Novelty and Style!

An Assortment in both Departments that is not Surpassed in Northern Ohio is ready for your Inspection.

V. B. SNYDER & SON,

The Old Reliable Carpet House.

N. HAUGHTON

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE COMPANY

HYDRAULIC, HAND AND POWER

ELEVATORS

FOR PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

Steel Shafting, Iron and Wood Pulleys, Hangers, Couplings, Gearing, Etc. Largest Stock in the City.

Works, 114 to 130 South Huron St., Toledo, O.

Exclusive Agency

—FOR THE—

COLUMBIA, HARTFORD, —AND— FEATHERSTONE'S PNEUMATIC!

BICYCLES

EMIL GRAH, 406 SUMMIT ST Phone 630.

SECOND-HAND BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE

—AT—

John Bladon & Son's, 134 Ontario St., bet. Monroe and Jefferson.

Canopy top basket phaeton	$ 35	1 Canopy top phaeton, Columbus make	$100
Full leather top Cooney phaeton	65	1 Light open spring buggy	65
Full leather top Cooney piano box	75	1 Three spring open wagon	35
Open buggy as good as new	35	1 Three spring Rockaway, new wheels and tires and all newly jointed good as new job. Eastern make	125
Extention top carriage	30		
Jump seat and canopy top Bladon	80		
Jump seat open	25		

All the above are in good repair, having been through our shops and put in order; they are bargains. Come and see them. JOHN BLADON & SON, Carriage M'nfrs

JUST OUT

Messrs. Dickman & Schmidt, 623 Cherry St., corner of Erie, have an entire new line of PICTURES and FRAMES at low prices and any finish known to man. Having secured one of the best workmen in the city, all work is done on the premises.

AGENTS WANTED.

Occupying Our New Bank Building, No. 338 Summit St. Near Adams.

Merchants' and Clerks' Savings Bank.

Interest paid on deposits. Safe deposit boxes for the keeping of jewelry, valuable papers, etc., for rent. Every renter holds the key to his box.

OLIVER S. BOND, Prest. JOHN E. BAILEY, Vice Prest. E. L. SCHOMBURG, Cashier.

SEND YOUR WASHING to Model Steam Laundry!

CORNER CHERRY AND HURON STREETS,

Phone 1015 J. H. WYLIE, Propr.

USE THE BEST!

STELLAR :-: KEY :-: FLOUR

AT FALLIS & CO.'S, 603 MONROE ST. Phone 1033.

DEPOSIT YOUR MONEY —IN THE— Union Savings Bank 338 Summit St.

Jas. Secor, Pres't. Leander Burdick, Cashier.

SEE HOW SAVINGS GROW.

	cents a day in 1 yr. am'ts to	$18.25 in 10 yrs.	182.50
10	" " " "	36.49; "	365.00
25	" " " "	91.25; "	912.00
50	" " " "	182.50; "	1,825.00
75	" " " "	273.75; "	2,737.50
100	" " " "	365.00; "	3,650.00

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

OPEN OO MOUTH AND TAKE

KEMP'S BALSAM

THE BEST COUGH CURE

Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.00.

CORRECT!

WEDDING INVITATIONS. WEDDING Announcements. WEDDING RECEPTION CARDS.

We issue invitations, announcements and everything pertaining to Wedding Stationery correct in engraving—form and material unequaled.

To persons desiring excellence in engraving, paper, shape and style we solicit comparison.

Our Sample Book sent upon application for inspection.

Wright, Kay & Co.,

JEWELERS, IMPORTERS AND ART STATIONERS,

140 Woodward Avenue,

DETROIT.

AMMUNITION

Guns Fishing Tackle.

LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED, KEY MAKING AND GENERAL REPAIRING.

H. J. RUSHMORE

311 MONROE STREET, NEAR SUMMIT.

FREED FROM ASTHMA.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Oct. 1, 1889.

Dr. J. W. Bergen, Petersburg, Ind.:

Dear Sir—I have used Bergen's Asthma Cure for the past four weeks and have found more relief from the use of it than anything I have ever tried. I have been entirely free from asthma since taking your remedy, and feel now that I will have no recurrence of the disease. Yours, truly,

F. H. BURTON.

FOR SALE BY

THOS. VANSTONE

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

PURIFIES AS WELL AS Beautifies THE SKIN. No other cosmetic will do this.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of forty years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayer said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in the U. S., Canadas and Europe. FERD'T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing between Wm Monaghan and Wm McDonough, under the firm name of Monaghan & McDonough, doing business at 587 Fronty ave, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Wm Monaghan retiring. The assets and liabilities of the late firm are assumed by Wm McDonough.

WM. MONAGHAN,
WM. McDONOUGH.

PATENTS PROCURED

WM. WEBSTER

Patent Attorney

311 Superior Street

TOLEDO, O.

Phone 858.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE

—BY—

I. H. DETWILER & CO.

IMPROVED PROPERTY.

$ 800.. Cottage, Dexter st near Lagrange.
900.. Hoag st near Dorr, cottage.
1,800.. Fourth st near Elm, East Toledo, 2 story frame.
1,700.. Erie st near Chestnut, 1½ story frame.
1,850.. Dorr st near Junction ave, 2 story.
1,100.. Franklin ave near Cherry, cottage.
1,600.. Tecumseh st near Division, 1½ story frame.
1,100.. Lorain st near Broadway, cottage.
2,850.. Bartlett st near Collingwood, 45 ft lot and building.
1,050.. Missouri st near Clark, new cottage.
1,350.. Brick cottage, Ontario st near Bush.
1,275.. Wakeman st near Oak, 2 story frame.
1,350.. Missouri st near 15th, 2 story frame.
900.. Indiana ave near Lenox, 4 rooms, new.
1,250.. Sherman st near Elm, cottage.
1,500.. Lagrange st near Bancroft, 2 story frame.
850.. Orchard st near Hawley, cottage.
4,000.. Huron st near Elm, large modern dwelling.
2,000.. Bartlett st near Union depot, cottage.
4,300.. Collingwood ave cor Bartlett, new dwelling.
1,250.. Terminal st near Collingwood ave, 2 story frame.
2,200.. Erie st near Galena, new 2 story frame.
4,000.. Modern frame dwelling 21st st near Jefferson.
1,000.. Niagara st near Galena, new cottage.
1,100.. Franklin ave near Cherry, 2 story frame.
1,150.. East Broadway, E T, new cottage.
1,000.. Navarre ave near E Broadway, dwelling.
700.. 1½ story frame house, Seaman st.
1,850.. Wade st near Union depot, cottage.
750.. Charles st near Curtis, cottage.
1,100.. Congress st near Orchard, frame dwelling.
850.. Ewing st near Blume, cottage.
1,500.. 16th st near Illinois, 2 story frame.
600.. Nebraska ave near Junction ave, cottage.
1,150.. Summit st near Middle, cottage.
2,200.. Huron st near Buffalo, 2 story frame.
3,000.. Warren st near Floyd, 2 story frame.
18,000.. Jefferson st near 17th, large modern dwelling.
1,850.. Germain cottage, Charles st near Curtis.

VACANT PROPERTY for sale in all parts of the city. Houses built to order on long time and easy payments. Don't fail to see us before you buy—it will pay you.

I. H. Detwiler & Co.

Cor. Summit and Jefferson Sts.

OPEN EVENINGS.

Branch Offices—Dorr st, cor Detroit ave; Moore st, cor Chestnut; Junction ave, cor Nebraska ave.

COOPER BROS., INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE,

AUBURNDALE, O.

$2,200.. 9-room house, lot 50x200. Monroe st
$1,600.. new 2-story dwelling, 8 rooms, Auburn ave; $1,800

THE WORLD OF TOILERS.

How Labor Organizations of Toledo and Vicinity

Will Celebrate on Monday, Labor Day.

Early Closing—Why Import 52-Cent-a-Day Welshmen?—Pulling Together—Local and General Notes.

Labor day celebration is no longer regarded as a novelty in this country, and its observance is becoming more general every year. For the first time in the history of the commonwealth of Ohio its chief executive has this year issued a proclamation, calling for its observance on Monday, September 7. In his proclamation Gov. Campbell says: "It is just and proper that the laborer and the artisan should have set aside to them a day on which honest toil may be suitably celebrated and the dignity of labor upheld." He also recommends that all business close and labor be refrained from on that day, "except such as is usually performed on Sunday;" that employers, "who owe their prosperity to the laboring classes," should join in the observance of the day. The recognition which labor has obtained for this one day of the year as its very own is indicated here. When first the day was set apart the right to do so and the wisdom of it were very generally challenged. Now these are cheerfully conceded.

The choice of Labor day, which is the first Monday in September everywhere in the United States, appears to have been the result of chance in the first place and of custom in the second. In all European countries May Day is Labor day. In this country when the first isolated celebrations were held there was no fixed date for them. When the day began to be more generally observed, it was the first Monday in September, and in every state where the law has made a legal holiday of Labor day that is the specified day.

The first observances of the day were in a manner a demonstration of strength, as a protest against the challenge of the right to celebrate. The laborers were organized, it was in their organizations the taking of the day was first agitated, and it followed that a street parade by organizations was made, a showing of numbers. This method of celebrating the day continues to be one of its favorite features, but though the custom is general it is not universal.

It is rather an arduous method of celebrating, requiring a great deal of preliminary work, especially if there be a picnic annex, as is quite common. Every year when the day's celebration is over there are a good many of the opinion of a Toledo workman who marched to Metropolitan park a couple of years ago, and then was on police duty there until midnight, when he concluded that it was called Labor day because it was the hardest day's work in the year. Americans are accused of taking all their holidays too seriously, and the laboring men with their holiday have taken the same course. Yet with all the work it involves, a turnout which annually shows the strength of an organization is something all its members take pride in, and properly so. Other methods of observing the day are growing in favor and may some time supercede the street march altogether, but as long as the parade is undertaken the participants will be willing to work for its success.

The day this year comes on the latest possible date. In Toledo, where great trouble has been taken to make the celebration a success, and where an elaborate program has been prepared, "the boys" turn anxious eyes to the weather signal. The arrangements of the unions, made under the auspices of the Central Labor union, are for a street parade in the afternoon, and later a picnic at the city park. The Knights of Labor of the city, should the day be auspicious, will take their families and their dinner baskets and make an outing to Put-in-Bay. There will also be celebrations at Tiffin, Fostoria, Findlay, Sandusky and other points by local assemblies of the knights in the jurisdiction of D. A. 72, K. of L.

Monday's Parade.

The committee on arrangements for the celebration of Labor day met last evening at Carpenters' hall. The line of march for the parade was decided upon as follows: Jefferson to Monroe, to St. Clair to Jefferson to Superior to Cherry to Summit to Broadway to the park. The parade will start at 1 o'clock sharp and will be in charge of the following marshals, Matt Reveis, A. G. Otto, Fred Bennie and Louis Kemmer. The positions of the various bodies participating in the parade will be as follows:

First division—Grant Taylor, marshal; squad of police, band, Toledo cadets, Companies A, C and H, Sixteenth regiment; Trinity cadets, Battery D, printers.

Second division—George Gilsdorf, marshal; carpenters, with band; plumbers, painters, tinners, lathers.

Third division—E. Rydman, marshal; hod carriers, pavers, longshoremen, electric wage workers, horse-car men, line men.

Fourth division—J. M. Young, marshal; plasterers with band, machine hands, furniture workers, reed and rattan workers, brewers.

Fifth division—J. H. Rosbach, marshal; bakers with band, cigar makers with floats, barbers, clerks, pressmen.

Sixth division—J. F. Smith, marshal; tailors with band, moulders, machinists, brass workers, metal polishers.

The Street Car Men.

The street car employes will be unable to appear in the parade, but they will be represented. A car is to be decorated, placed on trucks, filled with children and attended by six mammoth banners. An open space of two blocks, room for 600 men, is to be left in the parade for the absent street car men.

The Moulders Talk it Over.

The moulders met last evening and took up Labor day matters. During the meeting a motion was made and carried, to the effect that a member failing to be present on Labor day should be fined $3. Afterwards it was reconsidered and no fine will be imposed. Joseph Keaton, Christ Hickey and Joseph Connors were appointed to purchase a suitable banner and carry it in the parade. A marshal will be appointed on the day of the parade. All members are requested to be at Turley's hall at 11:45 a. m., September 7.

Local Notes.

An effort is being made to organize the laborers on public works into a union. A meeting will be held to-morrow or Sunday. They will probably have a place in the parade.

The blacksmiths met last evening and perfected their organization. Some of the officers were elected. Another meeting will be held Tuesday evening next. All blacksmiths are wanted to be present.

The plumbers met last evening and decided to participate in the Labor day parade. Committees were authorized to purchase banners, etc.

The Labor day parade is going to be a grand success.

Firms desiring to be represented in the industrial parade will be assigned places as the parade is forming.

The preparations of the knights for their outing to Put-in-Bay were completed at the committee meeting on Wednesday evening. All they want now is that the weather clerk shall give them a good excursion day.

The Half Holiday.

With the advent of September the early closing season ends. The Saturday half holiday goes over to another year, and the daily shortening up of service ceases.

Though it may seem a passing hardship to get back to the old hours, due acknowledgement should be rendered for the cordial acquiescence of the business world in the movement for shorter hours in summer.

The general condition of modern production and exchange makes shorter hours for all branches of service a thing of almost certain promise in the future.

It is far better that employers should acquiesce voluntarily and step by step in this movement than that it should be accomplished by arbitrary legislative fiat. Whatever is done by force is left undone in spirit. Whatever is done voluntarily is done naturally and leaves mutual good feeling behind it.

With the growing facilities for rapid production and exchange the deserved advantages to all classes are yet to be realized in the gradual adjustment of business to changed conditions.

One of these days the Saturday half holiday will be extended so as to cover the whole year. But, considering what has already been accomplished, most people for the present will be content "to labor and to wait."—Boston Globe.

Why, Indeed!

Census Porter's New York Press prints a "tariff picture" to demonstrate to the unenlightened that certain workmen in Wales engaged in making sheet iron for tin-plate receive only 52 cents a day, while, for doing the same work, Pittsburg rolling mills pay their men $1.75 a day. Porter's reputation for truth and veracity with figures is far from good, but if his figures happen to be right this time they contain a useful moral. Why should people who have to buy tin-plate pay $1.75 for making it while there are plenty of men willing to do the work for less than one-third of that sum? And, if protection, is such a good thing, why is the great Niedringhaus allowed to import 52-cent Welshmen to compete with the unprotected $1.75 American tin-plate workers?—St. Louis Republic.

All Good Advice.

The Knights and the Federation and all the toilers will succeed only when they are educated up to a due appreciation of pulling together and working together. The word "union" must mean something more than a motto. It must stand for some force acting and operating to keep them not only together, but working together. Men must be anvils or hammers. we wonder at the horse and say what he would do did he know his strength. Let us look at home. Do we know ourself? Do we use it? Do we use it not as brute force, but as intellectual force to lift up ourselves? We have schools, day and evening; we have books and papers. Let us use these. Let us above all things think. We have the ballot. That is our weapon. It is all-power-ful. The snowflakes stop the hugh locomotives and trains. The little white ballots can beat down into dust the mountains of political iniquity that time and cunning have built up around us.—Providence Record.

Industrial Notes.

Only one person in four in London earns more than $5 per week.

Several unions in New York fine members $5 and $10 if caught drinking scab beer.

Illinois and Texas have state typographical unions and one will be formed in New York.

The first shoemaker in this country was Abraham Lovering, who came over in the Mayflower.

The nails to be used in the world's fair building will be furnished by a Youngstown, O., firm.

Barber's unions all over the country are doing away with the color line and the fivecent shave.

The Omaha Labor Wave is owned by the Nebraska state assembly K. of L. and edited by the state executive board.

A co-operative home for single women is to be started in Vienna, Austria. Each will have a share in the housekeeping.

The colored waiters in New York City, organized under the Knights of Labor, are about to establish an employment bureau.

Figures prove that in protection Germany the laboring people are giving up eating meat because they can no longer afford it.

The Trades' and Labor Council of Sydney has assisted the barmaids and waitresses in that city in forming a labor organization.

The Salvation Army matches are having a brisk sale in England now. The output is already 2,000 gross a week, and this is to be multiplied twentyfold.

The Industrial Council of Kansas City, Mo., has invited all unemployed workmen to participate in their Labor Day parade. They are to form a division of their own.

Chicago coopers, stonecutters, wire workers, willow and rattan workers, shoemakers, harnessmakers, marblecutters and marble polishers are fighting convict labor.

Button-hole makers in London who operate machines receive 1 penny for 100 button-holes, and they cannot make more than 3,500 a day; consequently they earn 35 pence or 70 cents.

According to statistics gathered by charity organizations throughout the country there are 3,000,000 people wholly or partly dependent upon charity every year in the United States.

Fifty-four families—all tenants and employes of the owner—live on a 5,000 acre farm in Knox county, Ind., and a large school house is provided to meet the wants of their clive branches.

The police at Arnstadt, Germany, have dissolved the local shoemakers' union at that place upon the ground that it admitted women as members, whereby public morals had been endangered.

In Alaska flour is $15 per 100 pounds; raisins, 37½ cents per pound; matches, 25 cents a bunch; bacon, 40 cents a pound; butter, $1.50 a roll; coffee, $1.50 a pounds, and the cheapest tea, $1.25 a pound.

The school of D. A. 49, K. of L., of New York, will be addressed by Frank Ferrall, the colored chief engineer of the general postoffice. His subject will be: "Convict Labor versus the Labor Movement."

The general treasurer of the United Mine-workers' union reports that during the last three months the receipts have been $17,970.99, while $13,369 were expended. There are $4,674.99 in the defense fund.

Twenty-five thousand ladies of Boston have banded themselves together to close all stores and business houses employing female help after 5 p. m. They have entered into a contract to do no shopping or trading after that hour.

The various big engines that are to exhibit their force and beauty at the Columbian fair will also furnish the power to run the machinery of the exposition. Thus they will at the same time be serving the country and showing themselves off.

The Workingwomen's union, of Halle, Germany, has been dissolved by the police and its funds were confiscated because at several meetings the suffrage question and women's political rights were discussed. In Germany it is against the law for women to discuss politics.

An international congress called by the government of Switzerland to consider legislation in regard to accidents in factories and workshops is to take place at Berne from September 21 to 26, 1891. Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Norway and the United States will be represented.

Paraguay and saltpeter will not save Billy McKinley. The farmers and workingmen of Ohio are tired of being bamboozled by the robber tariff system of which Billy is the daddy, and they intend to retire him and Johnny Sherman to the place where McGinty is supposed to have gone.—Workman and Farmer.

The compositors employed by the Recorder, New York city, struck on Monday night because of the discharge of a union foreman and the employment of a non-union man in his place. The strike only lasted two hours, the business manager of the paper adjusting the matter by employing a union man as foreman and signing an agreement to employ none but union men hereafter.

Another illustration of the effects of labor organization is in the recent history of the foundry helpers in New York City, and vicinity. When unorganized the majority of them received $1.50 per day and no pay for overtime, although the day's work was often extended to from one to two hours. They joined the K. of L. and have since established as the minimum rate of wages $1.75 per day with time and a half for all overtime.

A report from Akron, O., says the American Cereal company, the trust recently formed to control the manufacture of cereal product, has made a reduction of from 40 to to 50 per cent in the wages of about one hundred women and girls employed in the Akron mills. Finishers were cut from 15 cents to 12½ day workers from $1.30 to 70 cents, and the rest in proportion. Twenty-five of the girls quit work. A similar cut in the wages of all other employes is expected.

The annual financial statement sent out by President Strasser of the Cigarmakers' International union show that the membership of that organization increased 7,069 during the past 12 months and that the general fund increased $97,936.33. The union has a balance on hand of $393,072.87. During the past year the out-of-work benefit, a new feature, cost only $22,160.50. In the past 12 years the organization has paid out in benefits $2,298,755.

Statistical comparisons show that wages are independent of the form of government. Mexico, a republic, Malta and Ceylon, under British rule, Algiers and Tunis, French dependencies, pay less than Russia or Spain. The Anglo Saxon pays more than the German, the German more than the Latin, the Latin more than the Semitic, and the Semitic more than the Maylay and Mongolian. The highest average wages are paid in the Australian colonies, and the highest in the United States at San Francisco.

It is some years since man began to improve on nature's work by making artificial stone, and it is announced that one has at last been devised which is better for architectural purposes than anything ever yet found ready made. It is a compound of iron, sulphur and silicon, the three being united by partly chemical, partly mechanical action. This stone is of remarkable strength, and is produced in any color desired. It can be molded into any architectural form. Besides this it may be cast into sewer pipes, and is valued for bridge foundations and culverts because its surface can be polished to perfect smoothness.—Trades Journal.

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Legal Notice

Lucy Barnes, who resides at Preston City, Connecticut; Jacob Brenner, who resides at McKeespo:t, Pennsylvania; Margaret Voelker, Michael Brenner and George Bruckner, who reside at Hoesbach, Bavaria, in Germany; and the unknown heirs of George Brenner 21 and of John Brenner, deceased, and of Michael Brenner, deceased, and of Anna Maria Brenner, deceased, and of Apollonia Bruckner, deceased, five of the heirs-at-law of George Brenner, late of Toledo, Ohio, and all of the unknown heirs of George Brenner, of Toledo, Ohio, deceased, will take notice that James E. Pilliod, administrator, with the will annexed of George Brenner, deceased, on the 10th day of August, 1891, filed his petition in the probate court within and for the county of Lucas and state of Ohio alleging that the personal estate of said decedent is insufficient to pay his debts and the charges of administering his estate; that he died siezed in fee simple of the following described real estate, viz: Lot numbered nine (9) of Whittlesey's addition to the city of Toledo, Lucas county, Ohio; that said Lucy Barnes appears on record to have some interest in said lands; that said Jacob Brenner claims some interest in same; that said George Brenner left no lineal descendant; that his sole heirs at law are his brothers and sisters, George Brenner 2d, John Brenner, Michael Brenner, Anna Maria Brenner, Margaret Voelker and Apollonia Bruckner and their legal representatives, some of whom reside at Hoesback, Bavaria, in Germany, and some of whom as well as their places of residence are to plaintiff unknown. The prayer of said petition is for a sale of said premises for the payment of debts and charges aforesaid, free from the claims of all parties thereto. The persons above mentioned and referred to will further take notice that they have been made parties defendant to said petition, and that they are required to answer the same on or before the 10th day of October, 1891.

JAMES E. PILLIOD,
Executor as aforesaid.
first pub fri, aug 21, '91, sept 4, 11, 18, 25

Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the probate court of Lucas county and duly qualified as administrator of the estate of Mary W. Riley, deceased, late of Lucas county, Ohio.

HENRY WEITZEL,
Administrator.
Toledo, O., July 30, 1891. 21augsfri

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has this day been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Margaret Jordan, late of Lucas county, Ohio, deceased.

GOTTLEB STROBEL, Administrator.
Dated at Toledo this 23d day of July, 1891.
first pub fri aug21, 28sept4

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Jefferson Davis he is and the grandson of him whom 30 years ago one section of the country loved with passionate affections, and whom the other section hated with such hatred that in all the country cross-roads it was a mooted question in theology whether or not Jefferson Davis could go to heaven.

All this seems very strange to people in the year 1891, but that was when the north was exasperatedly wondering why it couldn't wipe the rebels off the face of the earth, and our fellow-citizens down south were angrily conscious that a "Yank" was quite as good a soldier as soldiers could be made. It was in those days that the front door of Clement S. Vallandigham's house in Dayton, O., was jabbed full of bayonet holes. It remains so now, and people who then thought that Vallandigham must smell of sulphur and have double rows of teeth now walk past the place of a Sunday morning, see the carefully preserved gashes and wonder.

All that has passed now. After all, it was only a family spat and the young folks grown up since the war can hardly understand why such a fuss should be made about it all. The old hatred is really dead and in its stead has grown up a national pride in the brave way in which our southern brethren fought. Our northern bands even play that lilting air, "The Bonnie Blue Flag," and the o'erweening confidence in that song has been forgiven because the banner is more bespangled with stars now than it ever was before. But one can understand how the old veterans who wore the gray and fought till the confederacy keeled over from exhaustion should choke in their cheering as the daughter of their dead and gone chieftain unveiled the soldiers' monument at Jackson, Miss., last month, and can well believe that they almost smothered with embraces the little fellow who helped his mother pull the cord.

That was little Jefferson Davis, the grandson of the president of the confederacy.

There were four sons born to Jefferson Davis. The first, Samuel, died in Washington when but a baby. Then was when the storm of rebellion was rumbling in the distance and the sky was overcast. She who is now Mrs. Hayes was the second child, Jefferson Davis II. was the third son. Then came William Davis, after him Joseph, and last of all, Varina—"Winnie," fondly christened "The Daughter of the Confederacy." Joseph died in Richmond during the war.

William died at Memphis in 1872, and near the same city, during this awful yellow fever epidemic of 1878, Jefferson Davis II. gave up his life while at the post of duty. Thus perished the male descendants of President Davis, all without male issue. There was no one to transmit the family name.

Margaret Davis was married in 1875 or 1876 to Mr. Hayes of that city, and bore a son. He was christened Jefferson Addison Hayes. Mr. Hayes suggested that the baby's name might be changed, but President Davis said no. The boy was Mr. Hayes' only son. It would not be right that his heir should not transmit his name. But the proposition lingered in the old man's heart.

So the boy grew and prospered. Two months out of the year he spent away from his home at Colorado Springs and with his grandfather at Beauvoir, Miss. And every day that he lived he grew dearer and dearer to the aged man. When they were separated such important news as the advent of the first tooth, the first step and the first gurgling attempts at speech you may well believe was hurried off to Beauvoir as fast as the post could carry them.

By and by another boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hayes. Mr. Davis then said to his wife that if the offer were made again he would give his consent to the change of the name of the first-born.

The months flew by, and every mother knows how rapidly the mind of a child grows after it begins to talk. In the pleasant evenings the grandfather and little boy sat out on the wide veranda, boon companions. And the old man told stories.

Blessed be the grandfathers who can tell stories!

But here was a grandfather worth having. When Captain Davis was a young man he fought in the Black Hawk War. Oh, but that was long ago, on the prairies of Illinois. There was a lanky youth also in that war—one Abraham Lincoln—of whom the world was to hear one day, and with whom Jefferson Davis was to become better acquainted.

And the little boy sat and listened to the tales of the wonderful painted Indians, who wore feathers in their black, coarse scalplocks, and who fought so fiercely. Those were heroic days.

And then the aged warrior told of the deeds of high emprise done in the war with Mexico—the only war of conquest waged by this country; that romantic war in places whose names sound like echoes from the chronicles of the Cid—Camacho, Monterey and Vera Cruz and Buena Vista! Think how the little boy's eyes must have bulged out and his mouth gaped at these thrilling stories!

And then the war of the rebellion and the perilous times that then befell. Truly that was a grandfather worth having.

But the chieftain of the lost cause died and joined that company of heroes of whom it is said:

Their bones are dust.
Their good swords rust.
Their souls are with the saints, we trust.

After his death, and when Mrs. Davis was in New Orleans at the great funeral, the governors of most of the southern states and many of the old generals and veterans of the civil war, called on her and asked that she consent to the change of the name of little Jefferson Addison Hayes. The father and mother were willing, and the application was made to the legislature of Mississippi. In the spring of 1890 Governor Lowry affixed his signature to a formal act which changed the name of the little man now at the New York hotel to Jefferson Hayes Davis.

Therefore, it was in June last at Vicksburg he was embraced and kissed by the grizzled veterans and given badges, no end, of every organization of the ex-confederate soldiers. This pretty blossom has grown out of the grave of the last cause.

And be sure that his mother instructs him that he bears an honored name—almost a sainted name—to those south of Mason and Dixon's line. There is Lee, and there is Stonewall Jackson, and there is Jefferson Davis. Be sure that of these the mother thinks when she hears the collect: "Grant us grace so to follow thy blessed saints in all virtuous and godly living that we may come to those eternal joys which thou hast prepared for those who unfeignedly love thee."

WONDERFUL JAPANESE CARVING.

Here, for example, is a secretaire of ebonized wood, 2½ feet deep, 5¼ feet wide and 8½ feet high. It has taken an artist 3,000 days to make and put together, 10 years out of the best part of his life, and represents his creative fancy in a score of ways.

Here is a moulding in which parabolic curves follow ovoids to helix so graceful as to suggest the interlaced tendrils of a grapevine.

There is a plane surface, filled in with fretwork, so as to seem a lattice full of vines in full bloom, turned by some magic spell into the finest jet. Unlike European work, where the ornament is confined to the parts that are visible, this surface is filled on the reverse with the same workmanship as on the exterior. But here again a pleasant surprise awaits the spectator.

Instead of being the same pattern, the interior is of an entirely different pattern from the exterior. It is finished, however, with the same skill, and shows the same beauty of design and detail.

Of this secretaire over 400 different ideas are evolved, all perfectly carried out and all harmonizing among themselves.—Japan Gazette.

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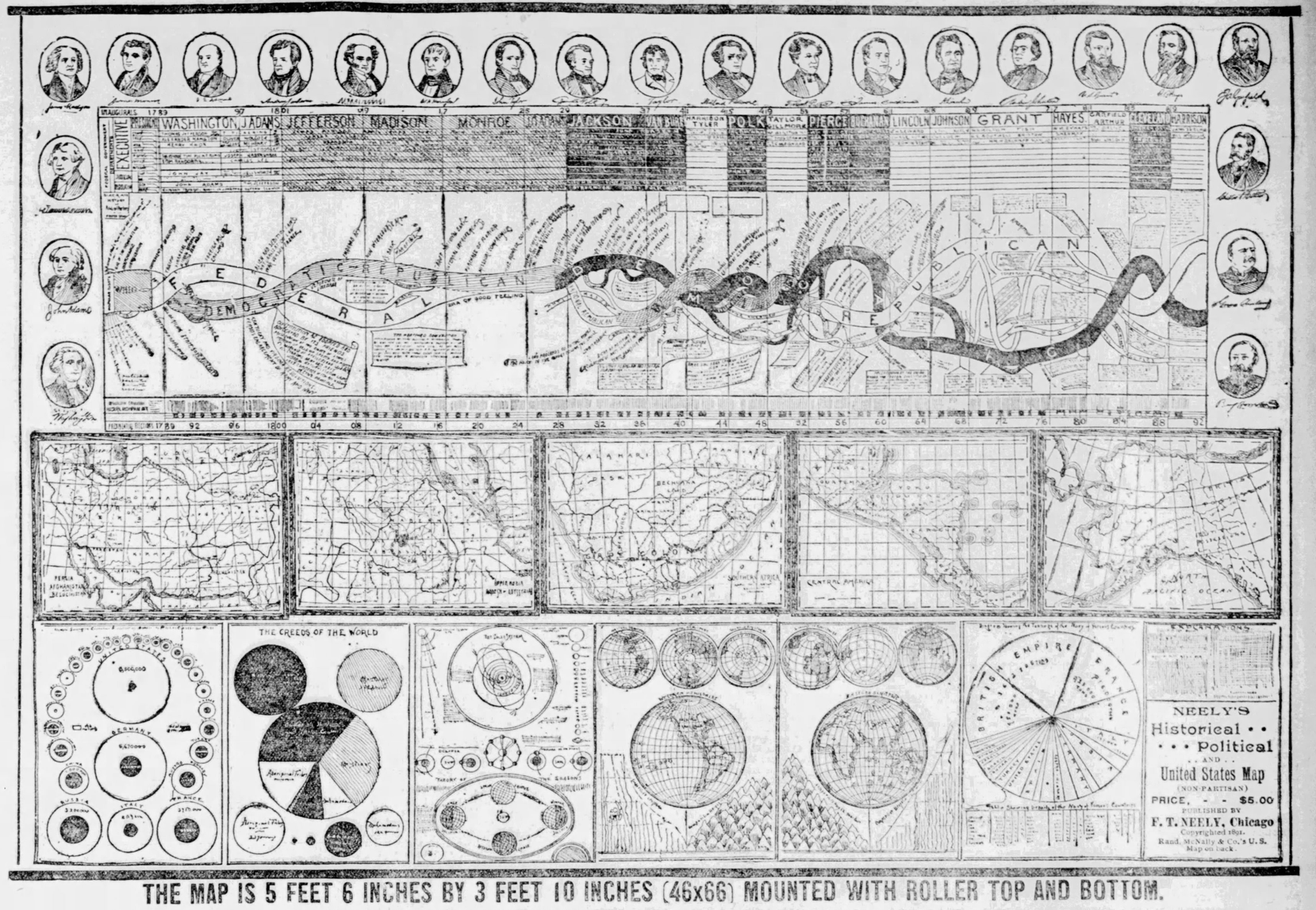
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WORKING WORLD NOTES.

What Expert Mechanics and Inventors Are Doing Nowadays.

Under an air pressure such as is used in many engineering works it is impossible to whistle. On a visit to the Hudson River tunnel Mrs. Shaw was unable to sound a single note.

Texas forbids the traveling of blacks and whites in the same car. White sheriffs with black prisoners are much discommoded, but obey the law by chaining the prisoner in the black compartment and watching him through an open door from the white section.

A recent computation places the steam plant of the world at 49,000,000 horse power, or a working capacity equal to 1,000,000,000 men, or more than double the working population of the world.

Tie preserving by the simplest chemical process shows a saving of $100 per mile per year, and with the growing scarcity of wood railroad managers are arranging for the erection of tie preserving plants.

Filters of cotton six feet thick are used to keep the London fog out of the houses of parliament. The cotton gets black, greasy and with a strong fog odor within 48 hours at times.

A recent act in Kentucky permits towns to take stock in turnpike roads, and already this method of encouraging good road building has brought capital results. Good roads are secured and good dividends returned.

The Oroya railroad, in Peru, is to use a fuel oil instead of coal. The grades are very heavy, but the oil engines run through on time. The material is not "crude" oil, but a redsidum with a fire test of 300 degrees. Two sister locomotives ran on equal time for a month, one with 7S 1-3 pounds of coal per train mile, the other with 38 1-2 pounds of oil fuel. There is no smoke nor cinders, and passengers pick out the oil train.

Jake Rush, an engineer on the Mobile & Ohio railroad, has made a record of 190,000 miles run by his locomotive before going into shop for general repairs.

A TERRIBLE AFRICAN ANT.

There are a great many species of ant, in Africa, says the New York Advertiser; some of which are found in vast numbers. The most remarkable and most dreaded of all is the bashikouay, and is a most voracious creature, which carries nothing away, but eats its prey on the spot.

It is the dread of all living animals of the forest—the elephant, the leopard, the gorilla, and all the insect world—the man himself is compelled to flee before the advance of these marauders or to protect himself by fire and boiling water. It is the habit of the bashikouays to march through the forest in a long regular line, about two inches broad or more, and often miles in length.

All along the line larger ants, who act as officers, stand outside the ranks and keep the singular army in order. If they come to a place where there are no trees to shelter them from the sun, the heat of which they cannot bear, they immediately burrow under-ground and form tunnels. It often takes more than 12 hours for one of these armies to pass.

When they grow hungry, at a certain command, which seems to take place all along the line at the same time, the long file spreads itself through the forest in a front line and attacks and devours all it overtakes with a fury that is quite irresistible. All the other living inhabitants of the forest flee before it. Their advent is known beforehand; the still forest becomes alive with the trampling of the elephant, the flight of the antelope or of the gazelle, of the leopard, of snakes, all the living world, in the same direction where the other animals are fleeing away.

Their manner of attack is an impetuous leap. Instantly the strong pincers are fastened, and they only let go when the piece gives away. They even ascend to the top of the trees for their prey. This ant seems to be animated by a kind of fury.

Sometimes men condemned to death are made fast to a tree, and if an army of hungry ashikouays passes, in a short time only bare skeletons remain to tell the tale.

PRISONERS AT CAMP MORTON.

As private secretary of Governor Morton until June, 1864, and residing in Indianapolis during the war, it was a part of my duty to visit all of the camps and learn something of their management. I talked with the prisoners in Camp Morton almost daily, visited their barracks, and ate of their food. I saw the bread baked in the bakery. Save the new arrivals at Camp Morton, most of whom were ill and ragged, the prisoners were in good health and comfortably clothed. If they were hungry, cold, or maltreated, they made no complaint to me, nor to any one of whom I ever heard. Any prison-house, no matter how well conditioned, will become irksome to those confined in it, although be it said the prisoners at Camp Morton were made as comfortable as circumstances would permit. They fared as well as the Union soldiers who guarded them, if not better, and surely this is all that could have been expected. Homesickness, as superinducing other ailments, and lack of occupation were leading causes of mortality in Northern prisons. Whenever opportunity offered work was given the prisoners. They assisted in building the new barracks and hospitals, and in digging a ditch to prevent themselves from escaping—a labor which Mr. Wyeth seemed to regard in the light of a hardship. But as a rule the prisoners were indisposed to labor. In many cases they refused even to nurse their own sick, for which they were disciplined by being compelled to take wheel-barrows and assist in the sanitation of the camp.

The most efficient causes of death in Camp Morton were the insufficient food and the exposure from which the rebel soldiers had suffered before they arrived at the prison. Mr. Wyeth says he slept on the ground during his first night in the camp, that he was seized with a chill which resulted in pneumonia, and that he was sent to the hospital on the following day. Just why Mr. Wyeth was not assigned to quarters upon his arrival is not clear. With the incoming of himself and his associates, there were only 1,818 prisoners in camp, although there were accommodations for 3,945, and General Stevens says that he does not remember that prisoners were ever compelled to remain without shelter or cover over night, faring much better in this respect than soldiers in the field. But accepting Mr. Wyeth's story as true, the statement of his illness should be read in connection with the fact that when he was captured, ten days or two weeks before, his wardrobe was "slim and ragged;" and that rather than to sleep in a stable he asked his captors to permit him to sleep in the open air even "without blankets." He says, also, that while confined in the state penitentiary at Nashville, Tenn., he was placed in a "narrow stone cell, which was damp and chilly, and being without blankets, bed, or heat was uncomfortable enough." In other words, he came to Camp Morton with the seeds of disease in him. No physician of Mr. Wyeth's acquaintance will say that pneumonia is likely to come on immediately after one night's exposure. What was true of Mr. Wyeth was true of hundreds of other prisoners. Of those who came from Fort Henry and Fort Donelson five hundred were immediately put into the hands of the surgeons, and the sick-list for some time increased rapidly.—Century.

A GALA TIME.

"There was a hanging that was postponed while I was down south this summer," said John Pinton, one of D. M. Ferry & Co.'s diplomatic envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary in western and southwestern territory. "St. Charles is a little city in Louisiana, about 30 miles from the Texas line, and Beaumont is a town about the same distance across the line in the Lone Star commonwealth. There was a colored man to be hanged in the Louisiana town for something or other he had done, and a lot of Texas people from across the boundary prepared to be present at the affair. One of the Beaumont papers came out with a big scare head and actually gave notice of the execution in this way: 'Grand nigger hanging at St. Charles, La.; excursion train, accompanied by full brass band, will leave Beaumont at 9:10 a. m., arriving in time to witness the interesting event. When the trap is sprung, the band will play the following popular and soul stirring selections: Girl I Left Behind Me, Climbing Up the Golden Stairs, etc.'

"This is an actual fact. They told me about it, but I wouldn't believe it until I bought one of the papers. There was a lot more stuff beside. The announcement raised such a scandal down there that the governor put off the hanging a week to let the excitement die out."—Detroit News.

THE JAPANESE FLIRTATION.

"The Japanese are nothing if not progressive," said L. J. Bruce, who has just returned from the Orient. "American customs are coming into vogue over there and even our methods of flirtation, with some slight modifications, becoming popular. The Japanese maiden is exceedingly coy, and it is difficult for a foreigner to gain an entrance into society, but flirtations are by no means uncommon.

"How?" Well, if a young man sees a pretty Japanese girl on the street he may follow her at a respectful distance. Presently he will meet an elderly woman, to whom he must impart the information that he has lost his heart and is miserable.

"The old woman will ask what has become of his heart, and he must point out the girl, at the same time slipping a quarter in the former's hand. She will disappear, and in a few moments return, with information that if he will be at a certain fashionable tea house on the following day he may recover his heart.

"The pretty maiden will appear with a chaperon, and the young man is at liberty to address her. She will probably meet him often in this way, but always with a protectoress, whose vigilence never relaxes. If the aspiring youth is circumspect, he may eventually call, and so gradually work his way into society."

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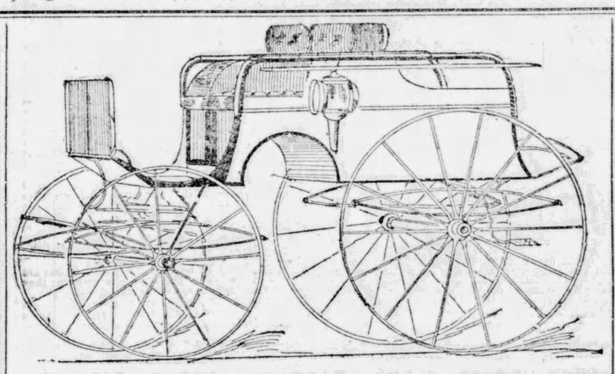
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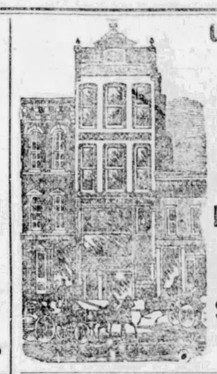
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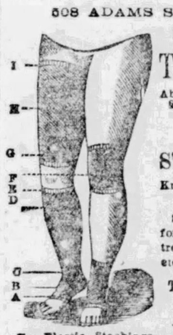
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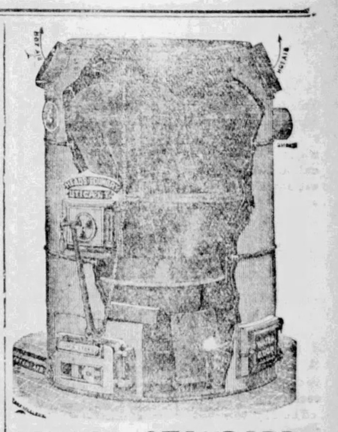
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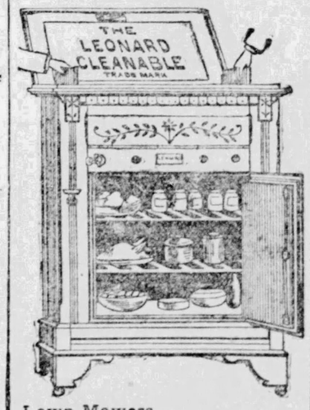

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The Mormon Elders' Book on Sexual Strength, mailed free to married men, address F. B. Church, 258 Grand St., New York.

Notice to Stockholders.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo and Island Steamboat Company, at the office of Messrs. Swayne, Swayne & Hayes, on Friday, Sept. 11, 1891, at 4:00 p. m., for the purpose of acting on the question of issuing bonds of said company to the amount of sixty-five thousand dollars ($65,000), and securing the same by a mortgage or deed of trust on the property of said company.
S. C. REYNOLDS, President.
N. H. SWAYNE, Secretary.
aug7 to sept5

The Bee.

The BEE will give the people all of the news and advertise their wants. Having a circulation much greater than any other Toledo daily paper it is much the best advertising medium. It secures quicker and better returns. Consult your interests by advertising in the BEE when you want anything or have anything to sell.

Parties advertising in these columns and having the answers addressed in care of THE BEE, will please ask for check to enable them to get their letters, as none will be delivered except on presentation of check. All answers to advertisements should be inclosed in envelopes.

Advertisements of Wants, For Rent, For Sale, Lost, Found, etc., not exceeding four lines (28 words), will be inserted in these columns for 50 cents a week, two weeks $1; one month $2. For one insertion 30 cents, two times 50 cents, three times 70 cents, and four times 90 cents will be charged. Over four lines at proportionate rates, payable in advance. Parties desiring situations will be given three insertions free.

No credit is allowed for advertisements ordered in for a certain number of times and stopped before expiration.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Advertisements under this head:
Once, 5cts; Three times, 10cts; Six times 15cts.

WANTED—A man to make himself generally useful; inside work, all winter. 218 Superior st. 2sep2p

PORTER—Wanted at Wyse's hotel. 2sep3p

BOY—Wanted, boy to learn barber trade; one with some experience preferred. Inquire at 1018 Broadway. 4sep2p

WANTED—For the United States army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 35 years; good pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance; applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character and habits. Apply at 4th floor, Bass block, Calhoun st, Ft Wayne, Ind. 3jly6m

WANTED—Man for responsible position; references indispensable. Apply Room 5, 146 Huron st. 3sep2p

SALESMAN—To introduce our specialty to the dry goods and grocery trade; quick sales and large profits guaranteed; particulars on application; write quick. Geo O Baker & Co, South Bend, Ind 4sep3

WANTED—Twenty-five coal shovelers, at Grosville, at once; none but good men need apply. Inquire of N S Bingham, at dock. 3sep5p

WANTED—Ten good men at quarries of Toledo Glass Sand Co, near Sylvania; wages $1 35 per day; board $3 per week. 29aug1f

1000 MEN Wanted—To be measured for a custom made pant at $3 or suit at $13 25 at the Plymouth Rock Pants Co. 606 Adams st.

BARBER—Wanted, barber at 112 Bridge st, East Toledo. 31aug5p

WANTED—100 men to work on gas line; wages $1.50 to $2.00 per day. Apply at Room 2, Tenk block, cor Summit and Monroe sts. Kerlin Bros, contractors. 20aug-tf

WIRE WORKERS—Wanted 3 experienced wire workers at the American Brass and Metal Works, Detroit, Mich. 21jly-tf

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework; small family. Call at 1812 Jeffers'n. 4sep3p

WANTED—At once, German girl. Mrs George Loeb, 1127 Ontario st. 3sep3p

COOK—Wanted, competent cook, at 1409 Monroe st. 3sep2p

WANTED—A good washer and ironer; one who can come regularly every Monday and Tuesday. Call at 338 Columbia st. 3sep2p

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, girl for general housework at 322 Michigan st, opposite High school building. 2sep6p

APPRENTICES—Waist and skirt hands; also good sewers, operators and others, for office work; steady work, high wages. Call or write, Dressmaker, 273 Summit st. 29aug5

COOK—Wanted, at once, Portage house, Oak Harbor, O; must come well recommended, a good salary will be paid. Address the Portage, Oak Harbor, O. 28aug6p

WANTED—Good German girl to do kitchen and laundry work; must be a good cook; good wages. Mrs Chas T Lewis, 163 Prescott st. 18aug-tf

WIVES—Wanted—To tell their husbands to get their clothes made at the Plymouth Rock Pants Co., 606 Adams st. suits, $12 25; pants, $3.

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 602 Huron st, corner Lagrange. 9june-tf

FOR RENT ROOMS.

ROOM—For rent, front rooms, 3d floor, over Hudson's shoe store, splendidly located for offices or sleeping rooms. Apply to Brown, Enger & Hull. 3sep6

FOR RENT—A nice large furnished room, with board; both natural and artificial gas, also use of bath room; suitable for two young men or man and wife. Inquire at 315 Oliver st, near Williams st. 2sep3p

ROOM—For rent nicely furnished front room suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife, on bath room floor, at 712 Madison st. 1sep6p

ROOMS—For rent, nicely furnished rooms; also rooms for light housekeeping, with use of bath. Apply at 528 Ontario st, between Monroe and Washington. 21aug6p

ROOMS—For rent, suite of unfurnished or second floor, with hard and all modern conveniences. 707 Madison st 29aug6

FOR RENT—Nice newly furnished front room, suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen, at 739 Michigan st 29 aug6p

OFFICES—For rent, rooms 1 and 2 Worthington block, corner Adams and Superior sts. Inquire of H E M Cook. 10aug-tf

BOOMERS—Wanted, from all parts of the city to call and get a pair of our elegant custom made pants for $3 or suit for $12 25 upwards. Plymouth Rock Pants Co., 606 Adams st. 10aug1mp

FURNISHED ROOMS—For rent nicely furnished rooms, single or ensuit, neat, clean, light, airy and both gases, very central. Apply at new Mission flats, 719 Adams st, terms reasonable. 8aug6

WANTED—SITUATION.

HOUSEWORK—Wanted to do general housework in private family. Address D 7, Bee office. 4sep3

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, situation as housekeeper or nurse and I will be through at this place in one week from to day. 2027 Wakeman st, city. 4sep3

WANTED—By a lady of some experience a situation as copyist, or office assistant; will be found reliable. J G, Box 17 2sep3

WANTED—Situation by young married man at any honorable employment; have had experience in wholesale and retail grocery, notions, dry goods, spice and coffee mills; a resident of the city for 20 years and can give good reference. Address D 6, Bee office. 3sep3

CLERK—Wanted, situation as clerk at lunch counter or anything else where help is wanted on fair grounds during the fair; good references. Address K, Bee office. 3s-p3

WANTED—Situation as city salesman, age 30 years, or office or shipping clerk; long experience in either; willing to work at reasonable compensation. Address D 4, this office. 2sep3

WANTED—Situation by young man; experienced horseman in private family; can give very best of references in city. Address P 104, Bee office. 2sep3

WANTED—Situation as engineer by a thoroughly competent man with best of reference. Address J H Brown, Delphos, O 2sep3

COACHMAN—Wanted, situation as coachman. Address 56 Bridge st. 2sep3

MISCELLANEOUS

HORSES WANTED—I have some well located cheap city lots I wish to exchange for live stock of any description, either mares, cattle or hogs, wagons or harness. Inquire at 851 Superior st Saturday or Monday at office of Beck & Thomson. 3sep3

GOODWIN, the Optician, has removed to 417 Adams st, where he is prepared to suit everybody with spectacles. C P Goodwin.

WANTED—You to try the Mexican cockroach destroyer; warranted to kill roaches and water beetles in every instance. For sale at Richmond & Strong's, druggists, 601 Monroe st, Toledo.

FIRE, accident, marine, plate glass and life insurance; real estate, houses for rent and for sale. Lots in Dawson's addition on easy terms. Phone 1288. C C & H. G. (Obert) Dawson, 2 Drummond block, opposite Post office. 6aug5w

STAMPS, corporate seals and stencils, all sizes and styles; a large style of letters to select from; prices low, work finished promptly. Wyman Bardman, 402 St Clair st, near Adams. 28aug1mp

WANTED—Citizens of Toledo to know that Koella the artist has removed from Fourth ward to Hassenzahl's block 202 Cherry st. Call if you want fine photography. 26aug3m

ANY ONE having money to loan on improved city or farm property at good rates will find it to their interest to call on T. S. Berrell, 512 Madison st. No charge for investment. 7aug1y

FOR THE BEST—To make catsup ever made, and for the finest delicacies in cheese, fish, etc, go to A. Reiber & Co 607 Monroe street, Wholesale and retail. 17aug1m

WANTED—Advertising matter of every description to distribute at the Toledo Exposition at $1 per thousand. Geo Friend, Bill poster, Sylvania, O. 15sep1p

FOR RENT—Turner hall club room. Inquire of Louis Jobst, 31 Clair st. 1aug3m

DO YOU WANT A PENSION? If you do, and have doubts as to your claim, consult J. H. Spain, corner Monroe and Market Space. Advice given free. 7aprlyr

WANTED—the people to know that they can get anything they want in the line of stationary, art goods, cigars and tobacco at Geo. T. Frey's, 611 Cherry st. 21jan1y

GEORGE W. MERRILL, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public; deeds, leases, mortgages and all legal papers executed; special attention paid to collection of commercial paper. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Room 21 Law building, corner Superior and Madison sts. 1jan1yr

CUTTINGS of all sizes in stock or made to order, delivered in any part of city; will set in position if desired. Phone 321. The Morrell Manufacturing Co., Curtis st. 3may1y

BUSINESS CHANCE.

BUSINESS CHANCE—An excellent opening is offered to engage in the hotel and restaurant business, either alone or as partner; best location in the city; old established and doing a good cash business; ill health the reason for making the change. Call at Wyse's hotel, Summit st near Ferry. 29aug1f

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A receipt of $15. Finder return to M. Vorwalder, 459 Nebraska ave, or Bee office. p

LOST—A female Scotch Collie 8 months old; white with sable markings on each side, and also same markings on face. A liberal reward for information at 244 Webster st, city. 4sep1p

SASH—Lost, this morning, a black brocaded sash with fringe on ends. Please return the same to Mrs Mary Mason in rear of 608 Erie st and receive reward. 3sep2p

LOST—Large tan-colored Fox hound. Finder return to J W Rector, 615 South st, and claim reward. 3sep2p

LOST—Last Friday evening, lady's ring with garnet setting. Return to Lee and receive reward. 2sep3p

LOST—Black and tan Gordon setter puppie. Return to Chas Meeks, corner Collingwood and Woodruff aves, and get reward. 1sep6p

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE OR RENT—At a bargain, a beautiful modern house, 361 Fort st, corner lot, barn, gas, water, etc, etc. Central ave near Collingwood. Sam T Fisk, 311 Madison st. 27aug1m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For real estate, a well-bred horse, 6 years old, sound and kind. Apply at 605 East Lafayette st. 29aug6p

ROOM WANTED.

ROOM—Wanted, furnished room by young man; Jewish family preferred. Address D 5, Bee office. 3sep2p

CITY NEWS.

Republican caucuses to-night in the various wards.

Inmates at the asylum enjoy their weekly dance to-night.

Several weddings in high life will occur before winter sets in.

Mrs. Mary Mann will build a $900 residence on Illinois street.

A monster electric street car party is on the tapis in the First ward.

Mr. and Mrs. Al Weber mourn the loss of their bate, who died this morning.

Toledo Veteran Corps at Elk's hall tonight. "Snorky's latest story" is on the tapis.

The little 5 year-old child of Mr. R. G. Fitzgerald was buried yesterday afternoon.

I. N. Reed sued George D. Keller in common pleas court to-day to recover $775.89 on a note.

McClure will extend a hearty welcome to the veterans of the Fourteenth Ohio at their reunion on the 17th.

E. Hensler, 1524 Cherry street, was arrested this morning for violating the Sunday liquor law and released on bail.

Two cases of assault and battery against John Cavanaugh were continued in police court until to-morrow morning.

The case against John C. Nelt, for violating the Sunday liquor law, was continued in police court until next Monday.

The Tenth street side of the high school building is being repaired this week. New steps and a new walk are replacing the old ones.

On Tuesday evening next, Rev. William H. Sloan, of this city, delivers his lecture on "The Land of the White Elephant," at Pioneer.

The Crescent Livery Co Phone 899.

When are voters to practice at the election booths? Cleveland and other places have been giving voters a chance at the machine for some time.

This week will likely close the religious effort carried on under the gospel tent. Evangelist Buck has labored zealously during the past several weeks.

In Justice Merrill's court: Watcher against Miller, continued 10 days for publication; Steadman against Deihl, settled; Schuk against Fralick, settled.

Ask for Seyfang's New Process Bread.

Lawrence Lowler, Bernard Vanderhoff, Charles Myers and C. W. Seig on suspicion; James Henry, petit larceny, and Frank Lamoyne and Ed Bryan, on suspicion, were the arrests made this morning.

The fact that there were 100 fewer arrests last month than during July is an evidence that Toledo's police force manages to keep things in pretty good order.

A time has not yet been set for the democratic county convention. It will be necessary to hold it before the 25th, as the senatorial convention will be held at Ottawa on that day.

Berdan & Co. are doing a business this fall that surpasses anything in their previous history. Yesterday they shipped 478 barrels of sugar and their shipments average 400 barrels a day.

Buckeye Paints and Varnishes are made in Toledo. Patronize home industry.

In Justice Austin's court: The N. W. O. Lime Co. against P. & T. Degnan, judgment for plaintiff; O'Brien against De Viau, settled; Raymer & Co. against Lamb, judgment for plaintiff.

In police court yesterday afternoon, the cases against Edna Taylor, et al., for residing with Belle Stevenson were marked off of the docket, on motion of the state, and the girls were used to testify against Belle.

Collars 2 cents, cuffs 4 cents, shirts 10 cents at Toledo Laundry Co. Phone 438.

James Henry, of Sandusky, was arrested yesterday on a charge of horse stealing, and his case was continued in police court until to-morrow. This morning a charge of petit larceny was also made against him.

Newspaper men got a run to the workhouse yesterday afternoon to attend the monthly meeting, only to find that the same is held the first Thursday after the first Monday in the month, which will be on the 10th.

The directors of the Masonic Temple association met last evening and discussed the proposed changes in the building. Messrs. T. S. Merrell, C. A. King and C. T. Lewis were appointed a committee to superintend the making of the improvements.

Meet your friends at the train or boat with a Carriage from the Crescent Livery Co. Phone 899.

F. W. Felker, who keeps a saloon and dance hall on Vance street, reported to the police that he was robbed of $50 last night. He claims that at about 1 o'clock he closed up his saloon, and went up stairs to the dance, and when he returned he found the back door open and $50 gone.

The following cases of drunks and disturbances were disposed of in police court this morning: John Hamm, drunk, costs; James Welch, drunk, costs; J. A. Higgins, disturbance, continued to September 5, bail $15; William Ferris, disturbance, $10 and costs and 10 days in the workhouse.

OUR BOYS.

They are mothers' treasures and the hope of the country; tut much depends on rearing them well. To have them grow to be strong men, they must be strong children; and nothing helps children so much as Dr. Hand's Children's Remedies. A case in point: Mr. W. S. Cobb, Green Ridge Meat Market, Scranton, Pa., writes: "Don't talk Soothing Syrup, Paregoric, or Godfrey's Cordial to me when I can get Dr. Hand's Colic Cure. It relieves my child from colic in less than five minutes' time, throws off the wind and quiets its nerves. Any person who, after taking it, is not pleased with its action, cannot be suited with anything."

For sale by R. C. Spohn, D. Harpster & Co., Bowers & Friederich, Geo. C. Nill, Thos. Vanstone.

No one in Toledo shows as complete a line of kid gloves as

Novelties Dress Goods.
NEUHAUSEL BROS.

Steamer Pastime Will make trips as follows this week: leave 2:30 p. m. for Presque Isle; will lay at Presque Isle two hours for picnic parties. Take your lunch basket; take the children; take the whole family and enjoy this week. Boat leaves island 5 p. m. The regular moonlight to the lake at 8:30.

Fall Jackets—the latest.
NEUHAUSEL BROS.

We are headquarters for hosiery and underwear. LAMSON BROTHERS.

Two Grand Excursions

To the wonderful city of Middleboro, Ky., via Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R'y, Sept. 15 and 29, at a very low rate for the round trip. Don't fail to write or call on Geo. G. Clark, Land and excursion Agent.

Buy linen and housekeeping goods at
LAMSONS'.

FLOUR, FLOUR, FLOUR.

Taylor's Diadem.
Taylor's Peerless.
Taylor's Choice.
Taylor's Southern Belle.
The best and cheapest flour in the market and sold by all grocers and flour dealers.

Careful buyers of black silks should not fail to examine our stock of these goods. We know that we have the most durable goods made and the best styles.
LAMSON BROTHERS.

UNDER THE MINARETS.

Vivid Description by a Traveler of an Afternoon Spent with the Howling Dervishes.

We had spent the morning at Scutari, where I had been painting an old mosque. It was howling-dervish day—it comes but once a week, the hour beginning a 3 p. m. precisely—and to satisfy Isaac I had left the sunshine for an hour to watch their curious service.

Thus it was that Dreco Yapouly Isaacs preceded me up a steep hill paved with boulders, entered the low door of the tekke (house) of the dervishes, and motioned me to a seat in a small open court sheltered by an arbor covered with vines.

Five francs and we passed the hanging curtain covering the entrance, and stepped inside a square, low-ceiled room hung with tambourines, cymbals, arms and banners, and surrounded on three sides by an aisle.

The howlers—there were at least a dozen—were standing in a straight row on the floor, like a class at school facing their master, an old, long-bearded priest squatting on a mat stretched before the low alcove altar.

As we entered, they were wagging their heads in unison, keeping time to a chant monotoned by the old priest. They were of all ages; fat and lean, smooth-shaven and bearded; some in rich garments, others in more sombre and cheaper stuffs.

One face cut itself into my memory—that of a handsome, clear-skined young man, with deep, intense eyes that fairly burned, and a sinewy, graceful body. On one of his delicate, lady-white hands was a large turquoise ring. Yapouly whispered to me that he was the son of the high priest, and would succeed his father when the old man died.

The chant continued, rising in volume and intensity, and a Nubian in white handed each man a black scull cap. These they drew tightly over their perspiring heads.

The movement, which had begun with the slow rolling of their heads, now extended to their bodies. They writhed and twisted as if in agony, like a row of black-capped felons standing on an invisible gallows, swinging from unseen ropes.

Suddenly there darted out upon the mats a boy scarce 10 years of age, spinning like a top in front of the priest, his skirts level with his hands.

The chant now broke into a wail, the audience joining in. The howls were deafening. The 12 were rocking their heads in a wild frenzy, groaning in loud, subdued moans, ending in a peculiar "hough," like the sound of a dozen distant locomotives tugging up a steep grade.

"Allah, hou! Allah, hou! Allah, hou!" —the last word expelled with a jerk.

A dozen little children were now handed over the rail to the Nubian, who took them in his arms and laid them in a row, their faces flattened to the mats. The old priest advanced within a step of the first child, his lips moving in prayer.

Yapouly Isaac leaned over and whispered, "See! now he will bless them."

I raised myself on my feet to see the better. The old priest balanced himself for a moment, stepped firmly upon the first child, his bare feet sinking into its soft, yielding flesh, and then walked deliberately across the line of prostrate children. As he passed, each little tot raised its head, waited until the last child had been trampled, then sprang up, kissed the old priest's robe, and ran laughing from the room.

The dervishes went now in the last stages of exhausted frenzy. The once handsome young priest was ghastly, frothing at the mouth, only the white of his eyes visible, his voice thick, his breath almost gone. The others were drooping, with knees bent, hardly able to stand.

Suddenly the priest turned his back, prostrated himself before the altar, and prayed silently. The whirling child, who for half an hour had not stopped, sank to the floor. The line of dervishes grew still, one by one tottered along the floor, clutching at the hanging curtains, and passed into the sunlight.

I forced my way along the closely packed aisle, and rushed into the open air, impelled by a wild desire to render some assistance. The sight that met my eye staggered me. My breath stopped short.

In the midst of the court stood the Nubian, serving coffee, the howlers crowding about him, clamoring for cups, and panting for breath like a team of athletes in from a foot race. I looked for my young priest with the turquoise ring. He was sitting on a bench, rolling a cigarette, his face wreathed with smiles!—Harper.

Grand Sunday excursion September 6th, by swift iron steamer Arundell, to Put-in-Bay and Catawba Island. Leave her dock foot of Jefferson street, at 9:30 a. m., city time.

Fare, round trip, only 40 cents, or three tickets for $1.

New styles in wash goods for fall wear at
LAMSONS'.

LIBBEY'S CUT GLASS AT THE EXPOSITION.

It being contrary to our rules to allow visitors at our factory we have decided, in order to allow the public an opportunity to witness the progress of cutting and engraving of glass, to give a practical exhibition of same in the main building at the Toledo Exposition, September 7th to 12th.

Having nearly three years' accumulation of odd pieces of plain, cut and engraved glass, we shall take this opportunity of offering these to the public at the manufacturer's cost.

THE W. L. LIBBEY & SON CO.

Do you want a shawl? Go to
LAMSONS'.

We are headquarters for Black Goods.
NEUHAUSEL BROS.

Do you want a cape? Go to
LAMSONS'.

Come to us for Black Goods bargains.
NEUHAUSEL BROS.

In the city of St. Petersburg it begins to freeze at the end of October, and a general thaw rarely takes place before the beginning of April.

Do you want a jacket? Go to
LAMSONS'.

New Fall Millinery.
NEUHAUSEL BROS.

Camel's hair fancy dress goods at
LAMSONS'.

The Michigan Central Railroad
Will sell excursion tickets to Detroit and return account International Fair and Exposition, August 25 to September 4. For particulars see Wm. Gates, Ticket Agent, Boody House, or agent at Union depot.

"Black Goods." See our assortment.
NEUHAUSEL BROS.

The belles of ancient days had very large hands. At the historical exhibition at Paris specimens of gloves were shown dating back to those of the Grecian empire. The sizes of these gloves proved indisputably that the tiny hands so common among the women of to-day were then wholly unknown.

Most desirable styles in black goods at
LAMSONS'.

Look through our Curtain Department.
NEUHAUSEL BROS.

Feather-bed soldiers will not do in China. Yib, the Tartar general of the Keshungkian territory, being lately ordered by imperial decree to make the annual military inspection, pleaded indisposition, and requested to be allowed to ride in a sedan chair, instead of on horseback. The Emperor replied that no military official is permitted to ride in a chair, and that the request could not be granted.

We have a big line of colored dress goods at
LAMSONS'.

Look at our new stock of carpets.
NEUHAUSEL BROS.

Chevron effects in dress goods at
LAMSONS'.

Newest styles in trimmings and laces at
LAMSONS.'

Harvest Excursions.

As usual, the Wabash leads, others follow. On August 25th, September 15th and September 29th, the Wabash Railroad Co. will run three grand harvest excursions to points in the west, south and southwest. The only line running free palace reclining chair cars.

For rates call on or write Boody house ticket office, or P. E. Dombaugh, passenger and ticket agent, Wabash railroad, 308 Madison street, Toledo, O.

The best stock of goods and the best glove fitters at
LAMSONS'.

While a wildcat was attacking a doctor in Connecticut the other day he tore open a medicine chest and smashed a bottle of chloroform. The fumes stupified the animal and it was easily killed.

We know that we can please you in kid gloves.
LAMSONS BROTHERS.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

CALL and see the book that we are giving away at 713 Monroe street.
H. S. PIERCE.

J. W. CUMMINGS,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW
Rooms 5 and 6 Kaufman Building.
37 Superior St. -: TOLEDO, O.

DR. J. T. LAWLESS
Has removed his office and residence to
1205 BROADWAY, COR. WESTERN AVE.
Phone No 1224. Office hours, 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p m

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.
St. Clair St., end of Perry St.
Centrally located. Sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to parties and Theatrical People.
ALBERT E. HALL, - - Proprietor.

A. O. H.
There will be a meeting of the members of Division No. 1, held at Walbridge hall, at 7:30 o'clock this evening, to arrange for the funeral of our late brother, M. Joyce.
The remains will be buried from St Francis de Sales church at 8 o'clock, Saturday morning. All members are hereby notified to attend.
JAS. KERNS, Sec'y.

DOUGHERTY'S NEW ENGLAND CONDENSED

MINCE MEAT
THE ORIGINAL
and only Complete and Satisfactory Condensed Mince Meat in the Market.
Cheap Substitutes and Crude Imitations are offered with the aim to profit by the popularity of the New England.
Don't be deceived but always insist on the New England Brand. The best made.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

Baron Liebig
The great chemist pronounced the well known Liebig Company's Extract of Beef made of the finest River Plate cattle, infinitely superior in flavor and quality to any made of cattle grown in Europe or elsewhere. He authorized the use of
His signature as the well known trade mark of
LIEBIG COMPANY'S Extract of Beef.
For Delicious Beef Tea. For Improved and Economic Cookery.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE
Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing
SICK
Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
ACHE
is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Ohio.

TAXATION.

SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That a proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1891, to amend section 2, of Article XII. of the Constitution of the State of Ohio, so that it shall read as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

SECTION 2. Laws may be passed which shall tax by a uniform rule all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint-stock companies, or otherwise; and all real and personal property according to the true value thereof in money. In addition thereto, laws may be passed taxing rights, privileges, franchises, and such other subject matters as the legislature may direct; but burying grounds, public school houses, houses used exclusively for public worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and other property, may, by general laws, be exempted from taxation; and the value of all property so exempted shall, from time to time, be ascertained and published as may be directed by law.

SECTION 2. At such election, those electors desiring to vote for such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words "Taxation Amendment—Yes," and those opposed to such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words "Taxation Amendment—No."

SECTION 3. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January, 1893.

JAMES E. HYSELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. VANCE MARQUIS,
President of the Senate.

Adopted April 24, 1891.

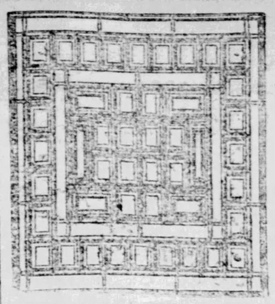
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO, } ss.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I Daniel J. Ryan, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 24th day of April, A. D., 1891, taken from the original rolls filed in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal, at Columbus, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1891.

[SEAL.] DANIEL J. RYAN,
Secretary of State.

first pub thur apr 30-thurs id.



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Ask your Architect to specify the Kinnear Ceiling. It will not Crack or Fall Off.
We can furnish it in various designs. Our prices are made low so that you can afford to have it. See Boody House lobby. Write for prices.
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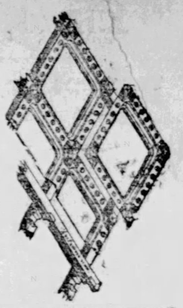

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IT IS THE BEST.

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Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Magnificent scenic production of the great realistic drama,
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A vast river of flowing water, sustaining genuine row boats, yachts, ferries, and a steamboat running at full speed.
PRICES { Evenings—15, 25, 35, 50 and 75 cents. Matinees—15, 25 and 35 cents.
Next week—Ivy Leaf.

WHEELER OPERA HOUSE.
One full week, commencing Monday, Septe m ber 7. Only matinee Saturday.
Grand Production of NEIL BURGESS' Great Success.
THE COUNTY FAIR
With its Merry Husking Bee and the Stirring Horse Race.
Sale of Seats opens Thursday, Sept. 3, at Holmes'. Usual Prices.

L. H. MEINERT
501-SUMMIT ST.-503
We make the following flavors in Ice Creams and Ices:

ICE CREAMS.	ICES.
Vanilla,	Lemon,
Chocolate,	Orange Flower,
Coffee,	Peach,
Strawberry,	Pine Apple,
Raspberry,	Raspberry,
Pistache,	Strawberry,
Hazelnut,	Maraschino,
Tutti Frutti,	Tutti Frutti,
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Roman Punch and Biscuit Glace. Charlotte de Russe, in individual forms, either in paper case or in mould.
Delivered promptly to all parts of the city and shipped to surrounding towns.

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Bleacher of Ladies' Straw Hats.
Repairing of all kinds of Hats a Specialty.
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BEST FLOUR
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Cheaper at JOHNSON BROS. than any other place in the city. All new goods and terms to suit the buyer. Call and be convinced.
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One block from Monroe St.

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Will buy at our store a fine New Walnut or Mahogany
UPRIGHT PIANO
Full Size and Fully Warranted.
We do not employ a large force of canvassers and saving this great expense we can offer far greater bargains than any other music house in Toledo.
The Whitney & Currier Co.,
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W. G. SCHILL & CO.
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IT WILL PAY YOU TO TRY
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VOCAL LESSONS.
Mr. Whiting will continue his vocal lessons through the summer. This will give an opportunity for teachers and others wishing to study through the vacation. Address 920 Madison street or call at parlors of First Congregational church.

I AM STILL IN THE BUSINESS
If you want anything done in the line of
Paper Hanging, Kalsomining, White Washing, Plastering, Etc.
CALL UP
FRANK WRIGHT,
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"Yes, when I can get an El Fronda Cigar. It is the best brand made—long Havana filler with a selected Sumatra wrapper. I have never smoked anything better."
Trade Supplied by Berdan & Co.

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Hydraulic Steam and Hand Power
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PASSENGER AND FREIGHT!
Elevator Repairing Given Prompt Attention. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers.
GENERAL MACHINISTS
And Machinery Repairing of Every Description.
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PIANOS CHICKERING
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KURTZMANN
Remarkable for tone & durability.
311 SUPERIOR ST., TOLEDO, OHIO. C. J. WOOLLEY & CO.

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If you want a Watch, or anything in the Jewelry line, and want a little time on them, call at No. 13 Adams Block (up stairs), cor. Adams and St. Clair Sts., and see
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MANHOOD RESTORED! "Nerve Seeds," the wonderful remedy is sold with a written guarantee to cure all nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nightly Emissions, Nervousness, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power of the Generative Organs in either sex caused by over exertion, youthful errors, or excessive use of tobacco, opium or stimulants which soon lead to Infirmity, Consumption and Insanity. Put up convenient to carry in vest pocket. $1 per package by mail; 6 for $5. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address Nerve Seed Co., Chicago, Ill.
BEFORE AND AFTER USING.
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Third Week and the Greatest!
"A TWENTY-NINER"
ALL OVER THE HOUSE!
Beats Everything! People Benefitted!
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BARGAIN BASEMENT.		STAPLE NOTIONS.	
Large Painted Foot Bath for	29c	2 Doz. Papers Brass Pins for	29c
Large Copper Bot. Coffee Pot,	29c	7 Boxes Mourning Pins for	29c
Palm Leaf Knife Box,	29c	1 Ball Knitting Silk for	29c
Large Preserving Kettle,	29c	14 Balls Tinsel Cord for	29c
Large Water Pitcher,	29c	Ladies' Hand Bags for	29c
Oyster and Clam Plates,	29c	4 Cakes Palm Soap for	29c
		2 Pair Embroidery Shears,	29c

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The Lion Dry Goods Co.
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